BACK PAGE

Playing with Lady Luck at Lotto

1969 RECORD YEAR FOR TURNOVER

Lady Luck is chased each weekend by between ten and twelve million people in this country, who fill in a form that is to be their Lotto entry.

These fortune-hunting millions have helped the Federal Republic Lottoblock to a record. In 1969 it achieved its highest ever turnover since it was started – 12,000 million Marks.

"Individual punters risk in our experience between 2 Marks 30 pfennigs and 3 Marks 10 pfennigs on average each [illegible] substantially higher. It is not uncommon however for people to splash out 2,000 Marks in one go."

These were the comments of a top official of the Lower Saxony Lotto, based in Hanover.

He continued: "There are a possible 13.9 million combinations of Lotto figures, so the chances of winning are not to be increased by inventing ingenious systems. Each system only stands as many chances as the number of individual lines it contains. In Lotto luck is pure Chance."

What exactly does Chance mean in this context? A 59 year-old tramp once found a filled out lotto ticket when looking for his dinner in a rubbish bin. Begging brought him a Mark and he handed in the ticket. He won 121,000 Marks.

In cabin number 13 at a municipal swimming bath the chief swimming coach likewise found a Lotto ticket already filled out. He took it to the lost property bureau who were not interested. So he sent it in and won 50,000 Marks.

In the pocket of a dress someone had given her a 28-year-old secretary found her lucky Lotto ticket with the correct numbers already ticked. Her winnings – 97,000 Marks.

One housewife in Lower Saxony, it was found by checking the records, had an incredible streak of luck. Within the space of six weeks she won first of all 100,000 Marks, then 35,000 and finally 500,000.

Last year 136 people won half a million on Lotto. In 1968 it was as many as 198. In Nuremberg a woman filling in her ticket simply copied the same figures as her husband. Their son copied his mother's ticket. The number came up and each of the three won 500,000 Marks for a total of one Mark fifty pfennigs. A married couple in Bremen who also trusted each other and copied each other's selections shared one million Marks.

The largest ever win on Lotto before the top prize was limited to the half million Marks came in 1955 with a win of 1.8 million Marks for an outlay of fifty pfennigs.

A check of the records showed that the numbers occuring most frequently in the draw since 1955 have been 9 and 36. These two figures are way ahead of all others. But there have been whole croups and combinations of figures which have come up several times. It has even been known for five figures (out of six) to keep cropping up.

[illegible] bottom of the house 44 to 49 and 1 to 6 have never come up.

So great is the joy of people who have won that often Lotto offices have been besieged by winners wanting to collect their money as soon as the draw has been made. The trouble is the draw is made on a Saturday evening and the offices do not open again for giving out prizes till Tuesday afternoon. Then letters are sent out to those who have won more than 500 Marks.

After each session thank-you letters come in. Lotto officials state that they receive most of these letters from people who have won moderate sums. Wins of [illegible] with sums such as these the winners do not loose their heads.

A 63-year-old single Berlin craftsman upon winning treated ten lady old-age pensioners to a free holiday anywhere they chose.

In the Rhineland a 65-year-old pe[...]er won 240,000 Marks last autum[n and] donated part of this to the local [...] for a special purpose. Until this [...] all 245 pupils at the school will [...] once a day in the breaks between [...] an apple. The pensioner who had li[ved in] poverty all his life had as a child [never] had an apple to take to school wit[h him].

In one large city a 71-year-old [...] winner of half a million Marks off[ers a] daily crate of beer to all the roadsw[eepers] and dustmen that he met on a [...] through the city.

Only one Lotto winner in recent [...] has tried in vain to give his thanks [to the] person who helped him win. He is [...] in Cologne who was blinded in th[e ...]

For weeks he has sat on a bench [on the] side of the Rhine at the time [...] children leave school. There he w[...] the unknown 15-year-old boy wh[o took his] ticket for him and [...] to the Lotto office. The blind man [would] like to give the 15-year-old boy a s[hare of the] 254,000 Marks he won.

But the boy, whose name is Ed[...] not yet walked past.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 7 Februar[y 1970])

Every fourth person owns a car

Roughly one person in four in the Federal Republic is motorised, according to figures published by the Federal motor vehicle registration office of Flensburg at the end of January.

At the beginning of this year there were 284 motor vehicles per 1,000 head of the population, 217 of which were private cars, saloon or estate. On 1 January 15,966,000 motor vehicles and 600,000 trailers were registered.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 February 1970)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 10 March 1970
Ninth Year - No. 413 - By air

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Hectic activity in East Bloc policy

There is nothing new about individual aspects of the policy on Germany and the Eastern Bloc at present being pursued by the Federal government. What is new, as Foreign Minister Scheel noted in a recent Bundestag debate, is the intensity of activity with the East.

Activities at the beginning of this first week in March bear out the extent to which the claim is justified.

State Secretary Bahr is back in Moscow for a fresh round of talks with Foreign Minister Gromyko, Herr Sahm of the Chancellor's Office is off to East Berlin to prepare for the meeting between Chancellor Brandt and Premier Stoph. State Secretary Duckwitz will soon be off to Warsaw again. A fair number of balls in the air, indeed.

To what extent the observer wonders, are the viewpoints in Eastern European capitals synchronised? This was certainly a topic to which the Bundestag devoted a good deal of attention.

No generally satisfactory answer is forthcoming but verbal nuances have been unmistakeable in East Berlin of late. Foreign Minister Winzer has taken a slightly different line to that of politbureau member Erich Honecker and what propagandist Professor Norden had to say did not altogether tally with the comments made by Foreign Minister Gromyko.

This is not to say there are serious discrepancies between East Berlin and Moscow. There have, nonetheless, been unmistakeable signs of uncertainty in Herr Ulbricht's Socialist Unity Party, not to mention a tendency to call off the meeting with Willy Brandt much as the exchange of public speakers with Bonn's Social Democrats was called off at the last minute a few years ago.

This alone would seem to indicate that the Chancellor can look forward coolly, calmly and collectedly to his meeting with GDR Premier Willi Stoph, an encounter that is fairly certain to come about now that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko has paid East Berlin a visit.

If only because he is used to a fairly regular exchange with politicians from socialist countries from his time as Governing Mayor of West Berlin and Foreign Minister, Willy Brandt is in a stronger position than his opposite number.

Herr Stoph, on the other hand, no doubt knows exactly how to cope with a visit to Moscow or talks within the Warsaw Pact but Western statesmen are for him a kind of fairy-tale animal of which he has only heard tell.

No matter how pragmatic the approach he is reputed to have, the GDR Premier could run into difficulties, particularly as he will not be able to manipulate his own people's reaction to Chancellor Brandt's visit at will.

Willy Brandt has little to fear as regards the domestic angle in this country either. The majority of people seeem to approve of the meeting and the Opposition evidently does not want to run counter to this trend.

The Opposition advocates better preparation before the meeting both technically and politically but it is not making a song and dance about it and is avoiding anything that might make the Chancellor's visit more difficult. This is another point that emerged from the Bundestag debate.

Brandt's visit to the Council of Ministers in East Berlin, should it materialise, does, of course, have one weak point. The GDR will fashion it into an act of recognition. Pictures of the handshake between the two heads of government will go round the world, particularly the Third World, making it more difficult for diplomats from Bonn to explain that recognition was not intended.

But State Secretaries Bahr and Duckwitz would stand little chance of successfully continuing their talks in Moscow and Warsaw if Bonn were to shun direct dialogue with East Berlin. This is what is meant by the credibility of Bonn's Eastern policy.

This is the angle from which contacts

Continued on page 3



Willi to Willy – Recognition first!

(Cartoon: E.M. Lang/Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland)

The USSR seeks reduced tensions

Indications that the Soviet leadership proposes to press ahead with relaxation of political tension in Central Europe are increasing in number. The priorities Moscow would like to see adopted are becoming more apparent too.

The European security conference heads the list, followed by normalisation of relations between Bonn and the capitals of Eastern Europe. The German Question as such is the least important topic as far as the Kremlin is concerned.

Moscow has tried long enough to gain support for the idea of a European security conference. On his return from a visit to the Soviet Union Finnish President Urho Kekkonen announced that a start would soon be made.

Helsinki, the venue of both this conference and the first round of SALT talks, will be sending out invitations shortly.

There will not be just one conference, Kekkonen intimated. This hint gleaned in the Kremlin bears witness to a certain degree of realism. No one can lead Europe to immaculate harmony of whatever kind at one fell swoop.

The German Question, it is now stated, will probably not be on the agenda of the first conference. Is this the beginning of a Moscow Nixon doctrine according to which allies must solve their own foreign policy problems under their own steam or does it reflect the realisation that the situation is particularly complicated in the country of the two Willies (Brandt and Stoph)?

The accompanying gestures during Egon Bahr's first round of talks in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, extremely cordial by Soviet standards, and the welcom[e] given stopover guest Walter Scheel [at] Moscow airport are not the only si[gns] that the Germans are intended to [...] and not hinder the Soviet Union['s in]tention of bringing about a relaxa[tion of] tension. Andrei Gromyko has o[...] also made the point clear to his [...] East Berlin.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 Feb[ruary 1970])

IN THIS ISSUE

Laos is the key to a free Asia

Anxiety about the displacement of forces in Laos is on the increase in South-East Asia. North Vietnamese troops have shot their way to the royal city of Luang Prabang and to the road between Luang Prabang and Vientiane, the capital.

They seem not to be satisfied with having gained possession of the strategic Plain of Jars. It is suspected that Hanoi intends to impose on Laos a government that is to the Viet Minh's liking and if things carry on in the present manner Hanoi will evidently be in a position to do so.

Neighbouring governments are alarmed but not as a rule openly voicing their fear of North Vietnam and what they would like the Americans to do.

The most lucid comment has been made by Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, though even he cannot be said to have indulged in plain speaking.

The Prince, a neutral par excellence because of his conviction that he can only maintain independence and peace for his country by means of the balance of power, warned against an American withdrawal from South-East Asia.

It will not have been an easy thing for him to say, but he will have reckoned he had to say what others further away from the line of fire were afraid to. The neutralist advocate of Asian independence has had to admit that there is something in the domino theory.

But the Nixon administration's hands are tied and Hanoi knows they are. The President's promises of troop reductions are reckoned in Hanoi to be definite, certainly more definite than almost anything else in Asia.

A new regime in Laos is to force the American troops already in the country and proving insufficient to help stem the North Vietnamese advance to pull out. Is Hanoi already the master of Laos and will Cambodia be the next objective, threatening Thailand?

South-East Asian governments are hoping for a rerun of the 1962 Geneva Conference at which Laos was declared neutral. They are working on the assumption that the Soviet Union must have an interest in maintaining Laotian neutrality. It is the Chinese who are building strategic roads there.

So far, however, Moscow has taken care not to jeopardise Hanoi's Laotian campaign. The Kremlin is afraid of losing influence to the Chinese should it advise against continuing the campaign. Even so, new prospects could materialise at an international conference.

International diplomatic action seems to be the last remaining possibility, and none too promising a one either, of averting Laos's fate. If the Laotian domino falls, prospects of peace in the entire region look bad.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 2 March 1970)



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nixon's view on cooperative costs of world defence

Political pilgrimages to Washington by European heads of government have begun again. President Pompidou is deliberating with Mr Nixon in the White House, Premier Wilson has already paid the United States a visit and Chancellor Brandt is due to visit the US capital in April.

This is President Nixon's second year in office. European statesmen are only now calling at the White House because, or at least partly because Mr Nixon himself toured Europe almost immediately after taking the oath of office.

Programmatic importance was attached to the President's European visit. It was intended to demonstrate that the time was now over during which Mr Nixon's predecessor, absorbed as he had been in Vietnam, had seemed to treat ties with Europe as of secondary significance. The visit was intended to bear witness to the foreign policy priority America gave to Europe.

It is not without irony that the President who began his period in office with this in mind has, over the past few weeks, had to acquaint his European visitors with what is probably the most far-reaching change in US policy since the end of the Second World War, the repercussions of which on Europe could lead to a loosening of the American commitment.

In the year since the drum roll of his European trip America's Republican President has given US foreign policy a new direction. What used to be expansive in the sense that it felt itself to be a worldwide order and stabilisation factor designed to act as a counterweight to the influence of two communist great powers, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, is now subject to a process of contraction.

The Vietnamisation that has superseded the Americanisation of the Vietnam war is not only the most obvious example of this change; it is also a pointer to the principal reason behind it.

In Vietnam the Americans have learnt for the first time the limits of their power. They have learnt that military power, no matter how powerful, cannot automatically be converted into political success. This bitter realisation could not fail to have a profound effect on America's assessment of its own role in international affairs.

After having taken this development into account for the first time last summer in a declaration made on the Pacific island of Guam the President has, in his special message to Congress on the international political situation, raised a more sparing deployment of US force to the level of a generally valid maxim of US foreign policy and not merely a tag that applies to Asia alone.

A change in trend does not need to mean that the pendulum is going to swing back the whole way. To fear that America may now entirely withdraw from world politics and seek salvation in a policy of isolation as between the wars would be to underestimate the sense of reality of the President and his advisers.

Mr Nixon's policy is a little more subtle. He would like to replace universal readiness to deploy American armed force with a more selective approach. He aims to bring about an international political equalisation of burdens by which America's allies assume more responsibility for their own security.

Within the framework of this new concept there are, of course differences between the various regions. President Nixon has made it clear that Europe continues to hold priority in US foreign policy considerations. President Nixon made this clear in his address to Congress with the melodramatic statement that "We can as little leave Europe as we can Alaska."

Mr Nixon has nonetheless demanded a gradual redistribution of alliance burdens for Nato taking into account the economic recovery of Europe.

Ought European members of Nato to answer this appeal with a decision to compensate for a withdrawal of American troops with a reinforcement of their own armies? This is how straightforward the situation looks for much of American public opinion, first and foremost Senator Mansfield and many of his colleagues.

In reality this is not feasible. The Federal Republic could not dissociate itself from any such attempt but further



enlargement of the Bundeswehr, which is already the strongest military force in Western Europe, would be politically damaging.

Even among a number of allied countries it would give rise to unease and it would certainlay frustrate Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc, which Richard Nixon in his message to Congress has welcomed as a constructive contribution towards detente.

There are also security considerations recently outlined by Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt in an interview.

"European troops," he noted, "cannot stabilise the balance of power between Russia and America that must be maintained in Europe as elsewhere. The deterrent effect of US forces in Europe is far greater than anything European armies could produce."

There are reasons to assume that top-ranking American millitary men and members of administration are well aware of this fact. For the general public and many politicians, though, this is too complicated a line of thought.

If the US administration is to resist the pressure being brought to bear on Washington for a massive reduction in troop strength stationed in Europe this country and other European members of Nato will, in the long run, have no alternative but to dig deep into their pockets in order to meet Mr Nixon's demand for an equalisation of burdens within the alliance at least by means of relieving the financial strain on the United States.

Fritz von Globig

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 25 February 1970)

Genscher lambasts foreign terrorists

War has been declared on Arab terrorists in this country by Interior Minister Genscher and state officials responsible for security, the Federal government and states for once working hand in hand.

Closer checks on passengers, luggage and freight at airports, stricter interpretation of aliens regulations and intensified surveillance of militant foreign groups are the measures designed to deal with ruthless Arab terrorists in particular.

These measures are necessarily only temporary and must be superseded by a legally-based security system that does, wherever possible, forestall atrocities such as those that have occurred of late and ensures that this country stops being a playground for foreign extremists.

Herr Genscher's declared intention of introducing legislation to empower the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution to make regular checks on extremist foreign groups in this country is a first step in this direction.

Will the states be prepared to allow the Federal government greater powers at least in this sector of crime prevention? It can only be hoped that the shock of recent terrorist attacks will continue for as long as possible.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 25 February 1970)

Israeli Foreign Minister visits Bonn

Even though the overwhelming[…] of the past has an underst[…] long way to go before disappear[…] German-Israeli relations Abba Eban[…] to Bonn was undoubtedly desig[…] reduce the distance between the[…] countries by several steps on the p[…] level at least.

Not only the fact of his presen[…] also the political style of the[…] Foreign Minister have made it cle[…] as far as the State of Israel is conc[…] policy of practical common sense[…] more heavily even in relations wi[…] country than do memories of th[…] unquestionably an immeasurable h[…] cal tragedy.

Despite the sobriety of his judge[…] the Foreign Minister optimistically[…] ed this state of affairs in noting that[…] emphasis should be placed on hope[…] the future with each passing year.

There can be no doubt that a[…] violence over the past few days[…] played no small part in making imm[…] political topics the dominant them[…] the visit. In the circumstances Mr E[…] European round trip was bound t[…] velop into a kind of vital publicity[…] paign for his country.

Deterioration of the Middle E[…] situation, harsh confrontation be[…] the great powers and recent incide[…] civil aviation made it extremely[…] justifiably urgent for Israel to str[…] direct contacts with European cou[…]

It is of virtually vital importan[…] Israel to ensure that recent incide[…] not put it at a disadvantage as a re[…] restrictions imposed on air freight[…] It can only be hoped that apart[…] immediate reaction the limitation[…] traffic between Europe and Israel[…] remain a permanent feature.

Understandably enough this coun[…] least suited to take the lead in a pol[…] support for Israel. To a certain ext[…] is, like Israel, in a difficult pol[…] situation.

Israel's Foreign Minister has accor[…] ly made it clear he appreciates tha[…] out of the question for this count[…] attempt to mediate in the Middle Eas[…]

Ludwig Kn[…]

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEIT[…] 25 February 1[…])

As long ago as President Nixon's European trip last February General de Gaulle was thinking in terms of a third state visit to Washington. His successor, M. Pompidou, has now put this idea into practice in circumstances far more auspicious for ties between the two countries than a year ago.

France and America make it up!

Much that has stood between Washington and Paris has changed and the General has certainly been proved right in one assumption; the hope that a Republican in the White House would strengthen the role and significance of Western Europe in the wake of American disengagement.

At the moment President Pompidou has more reason to fear too swift an American phase-out of its European commitments than American predominance in European politics.

Even in the de Gaulle era and since the partial French pull-out from Nato there has been no doubt in Paris on one score: without American protection Western Europe was and is helpless and unable to pursue an independent policy of detente with Moscow via the Eastern Bloc.

At bottom Presidents Pompidou and Nixon will have agreed that the three points stressed by Mr Nixon in his foreign policy report on America's aims in Europe represent a genuine programme for the seventies. They are:

– the development of genuine partnership between a United Europe and the United States

– maintenance of the strength of the community while stressing joint interests and readiness to negotiate from this position of strength

– the solution of East-West problems at their fountainhead, in Europe, and the negotiation of a reliable peace settlement.

The days of French dreams of hegemony and going it alone are doubtless over and done with. The end of the de Gaulle era showed the French only too clearly their country's political and economic limits and M. Pompidou is too sober a politician not also to look the facts in the face.

The change that has come about in France's policy towards the European Economic Community proves that he has already drawn the appropriate conclusions. In Camp David and Washington he will have done his best to consolidate traditional friendship between France and the United States. The French are not only takers; they could be valuable mediators, particularly in the Middle East, Vietnam and the Third World.

Cyrill von Radzibor

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 February 1970)

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INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

East Bloc policy – time to take action or hold fire?

Opposition observations that German policy has gone off the rails are quite correct, but this is not a recent development. This has been happening for twenty years. The times when heated discussions about free elections were under way are so far back in the dim and distant past that many adults in this country cannot remember them. Talks about free elections in the Soviet Zone were part of the fifties.

In the early sixties after President Kennedy had outlined his peace strategy Foreign Minister Schröder and Chancellor Erhard, who had assumed leadership of the government in October 1963, decided to pursue a policy of getting things under way inspired by America.

The Foreign Minister and the Chancellor believed that they could convince Washington that the slogan must be: "Detente through Reunification".

When this failed there began a period in which the warcry was reversed and became: "Reunification through Detente".

In the Grand Coalition era that began in December 1966 the quarrel came right out into the open with lengthy discussions on whether it was more likely that recognition of the division would lead to reunification or whether, on the contrary, only non-recognition would prevent a definite division of the country.

In August 1968, four weeks after Czechoslovakia was overrun, the Bundestag reached a decision that promised increased willingness to enter into negotiations. But it stated that: "recognition of the other part of Germany as a foreign country or as a second sovereign state within the German nation cannot be considered."

In the statement of government policy on 28 October 1959 there was the first mention of two German states.

The distance that has been covered between the first demands for free elections up to the recognition of two German states is indeed long and painful.

In the course of these twenty years of fruitless striving two conclusions have been reached. Either we must follow the CDU/CSU in saying: the old policy was quite right. It simply has not been followed forcibly and uncompromisingly enough. We must continue this policy with an iron will, avoiding detente and refusing recognition, which will allow us to prevent the situation growing grimmer.

Or we can follow the SPD/FDP line saying that the trend for action cannot be checked, that the Federal Republic cannot go it alone and cut itself off since isolation is dangerous and that the slow but persistent worsening of the situation is concrete proof that the old policy should have been abandoned years ago, years ago when things were "cheaper" and concessions would have bought something.

It is well known today that up till 1959 this country could have resumed diplomatic relations with Poland without the Poles demanding recognition of the Oder-Neisse line, and in fact on 15 January 1963 Ulbrich suggested a seven point agreement to Bonn demanding "respect of the German Democratic Republic's existence", but not recognition in international law.

Why is it that time was on the side of others but not this country? Probably because time goes hand in hand with reality. The elderly fall victim to tradition. The young know nothing different.

Some people may still ask the question: Is it not better, despite everything, simply to pursue the old policies even if our position deteriorates a little each year? Is this not less dangerous than to hold bilateral negiations with communist governments in three venues?

Many may think so but only those who have given way to resignation.

Moreover it may well be that we have now reached a stage at which the East Bloc is so keen to consolidate international relationships that Moscow would be prepared to agree to conditions that are not so unfavourable for this country.

The fact that no conditions will be completely favourable is manifest. In good faith Rainer Barzel demanded in the foreign policy debates that nothing should be given up without receiving equal advantages in return. But how does he visualise this?

At the talks at present being held in Moscow and Warsaw and thes soon to be held in East Berlin we have very little to offer. We can only offer something to those who want something from us. Entering on this discussions with empty hands and nothing to offer, except the possibility of saying no, is not the kind of situation that presents any scope for making great demands.

Just as our only diplomatic essentials are negation so all we can hope for in negotiations with Russia is the renunciation of negatives, that is to say renunciation of the intervention clauses in the United Nations Charter and renunciation of prohibition of reunification that has obviously been worked out in Moscow, but not renunciation of the right of self-determination.

The Opposition too is having dealings with Warsaw hoping to reach common ground and hoping to find a solution instead of a formula. It should be possible to come to an agreement.

What can be expected from negotiations with the German Democratic Republic is evident after the thundering speeches that have been delivered there recently.

SED central committee secretary Erich Honecker stated recently that the Brandt-Scheel government was trying step by step to lord it over Europe: "Government circles in West Germany are engaged in preparing themselves for the third world war." He thinks that Bonn is trying to bridge the gap so that it can send the Bundeswehr marching across the bridge at the right moment.

Enraged outbursts such as this lead us to believe that Stoph's positive answer to Chancellor Brandt's letter was not voluntary but written under Soviet direction.

Likewise Gromyko's recent visit to East Berlin may have served to calm minds that are obciously troubled. Whether he succeeded or not is unknown. If Ulbricnt manages to convince the Soviet Foreign Minister that a policy of rapprochement to the Federal Republic will endanger his regime Moscow will think twice about continuing along the same lines.

The German Democratic Republic, it must be realised, is out to obstruct Brandt's new East Bloc policy.

Even Moscow's room for manoeuvre is not unlimited. On the contrary it is comparatively small. This comes from the incompatibility of its two aims: firstly to consolidate the outsome of the Second World War, that is to say to set up a peaceful state of affairs in Europe based on the status quo with peaceful coexistence, political contact and everything that goes with it.

Secondly to remain aloof, to point to the Wall and put rust-proof paint on the Iron Curtain so that excessive liberal thought percolate through to the East and challange the regime.

This it is just as difficult to pursue a policy of limited detente as it is to wage a limited war.

This is the main and self-made problem of the Soviets.

It may well be that Moscow is at the moment intent on bringing lasting order so that it can concentrate on America and its Chinese enighbours.

The CDU/CSU should not be so defeatist. What on earth has happened so far in the negotiations with Moscow? There has been no "sell-out". Nothing has been "chucked away".

But for the first time in fifteen years negotiators were sitting on opposite sides of a conference table and exchanging sanely the arguments that have to date appeared only in propaganda releases or irate diplomatic notes. The points have been discussed in lengthy talks in great detail and with all aspects and minor points treated thoroughly.

The Opposition claims that it has championed the cause of reunification and non-recognition of the division of Germany for twenty years – the fact is that the pieces of paper on which both were written have been preserved for twenty years in a vault.

Marion Countess Dönhoff

(DIE ZEIT, 27 February 1970)

East Bloc policy

Continued from page 1

with East Berlin are of real significance. At the moment Willy Brandt's projected visit to East Berlin may be the most spectacular event in activities to the East but at bottom it is more of a flanking move to safeguard talks elsewhere. The centre of gravity continues to be in Moscow and Warsaw.

Following the break for reappraisal talks in the two capitals continue to proceed along a pathway as narrow as a rooftop.

In the Bundestag debate the government declared that it could not allow itself to be hemmed in by demands that would cramp its freedom of manoeuvre, but the government knows only too well that this freedom is in any case extremely limited, less because of the Opposition's demands made in the Bundestag than because the other side continues to be rigid in its approach.

Admittedly, were the government to stick to the catalogue of topics proposed by the Opposition Christian Democrats Bahr and Duckwitz would hardly need to bother setting out on their travels again.

Desirable as liberalisation of travel and protection of minorities are in the East, Moscow and Warsaw attach little or no importance to them. In both cases the talks are still at square one.

Heinz Murmann

(Handelsblatt, 2 March 1970)

Prior to the government debate on Eastern Bloc policy no new data was expected, but it was thought that some points would be cleared up.

If the government has a detailed account of the standpoint it took in Moscow and Warsaw – with particular regard to the question of Chancellor Brandt's projected talks with GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph in East Berlin – then it was all the more necessary for this standpoint to be made known in the Bundestag so that the CDU/CSU Opposition could comment on it.

The fact is a good deal of mistrust has sprung up as a result of the government's initiative in Eastern Bloc policy.

There was a clear expression of this feeling recently in the Bundestag, although there was a great diversity in temperament among the individual speakers of the CDU/CSU.

One conflict was between the aura of marked progressiveness on the East Bloc policy scene and the scepticism which is the essence of conservative reaction to progressiveness.

Differences of opinion with regard to methods of procedure came to the fore. But this is precisely the characteristic of Bundestag debates that indicates accord in principle.

On all sides there was agreement that we must seek to relax the tension in this country's relationships with the East Bloc.

Opposition airs views on East Bloc policy

In this situation the government cannot do without the Opposition. In fact it needs it. In this debate on East Block policy there were constant reminders that the situation was like a souped-up motor which is in need of effective brakes in order to get the car to its destination safely and surely.

Disagreement arises on the question of the precise moment when the Opposition parties must apply the brakes. Finding a solution involves clear recognition of obstacles and not vague surmise about where they may be. Demands for the surrender of the right of self-determination in the German Democratic Republic and for recognition in international law of the German Democratic, for example, are considered by all parties in the Bundestag to be too much to swallow.

It was not completely clear with what decisiveness and with how much pressure these demands would be made by representatives of the German Democratic Republic in talks. Apart from this the reproach often levelled at the government of giving way is intangible and difficult to define. It can only be regarded as a suspicion.

It is a bone of contention, therefore, whether the repeated announcements of viewpoints, intentions and boubts in this first phase of contact with Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin which is a long way from coming to a conclusion, can satisfy general expectations at all.

No detailed information has been made public about the present state of the talks and the communist standpoint, since this is not possible.

State Secretary Egon Bahr returnes to Moscow again on 1 March to continue talks. The East Bloc's aims in German policy are largely known and there is nothing new to report on this score but obviously the point that has been avoided is the decisive one – where to draw the line.

There are moves on both sides of the Iron Curtain to skate round this issue. All that can be said in advance of Willi Stoph's attitude is that it is aligned with general East Bloc ideas. Senior officials under Soviet direction want to have clear ideas not only of what their aims should be but also the lines they should adopt in future relations with Bonn politicians.

For the Bonn politicians there remaines nothing to do but follow the beaten track with the blessing of the Opposition, and above all with the encouragment of the Western Allies, taking all the opportunities available into consideration along the way.

Friedrich Herzog

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 26 February 1970)

■ BONN

Venusberg – exclusive suburb for exclusive people

Venusberg is Bonn's most sought after suburb and appointment to ministerial office can be improved with a Venusberg address.

After the change of government one minister who was looking for somewhere to live offered 1,800 Marks a month rent for an eight-room house on the Venusberg.

But the only result of teh advertisement he inserted in the paper was a sympathetic smile. His place in the political sun did not include the privilege of living on the celebrated Venusberg, not even for more than 1,800 Marks.

His desire for an address appropriate to his rank and wish for clean, fresh air were frustrated by the present situation – Bonn's Mount Olympus is full. The senior partner of a Bonn real estate agency was apologetic: "I can't offer you a property, not even at 250 Marks a square metre."

Venusberg is not a question of geography but situation. People living here have the invisible stamp of social quality – even though they may not be the largest fish in the pond.

Venusberg has never gained the notoriety of being a place where bigwigs live. Its attraction is the emanation of power, not of money. People are the neighbours of the Chancellor, the Foreign Minister, or the dygen of the Bundestag or various state secretaries and not of Fichtel & Sachs representative or the successors to Auto-Panzer, the Bonn motor accessory firm whose owner was one of the first to settle on the Venusberg.

The splendour of high society is lacking. And Venusian diversions are limited to breathing deeply admidst birches, beeches and pines. During the day old cross-country runners force their way through the brush, there is not a trace of a gentleman rider. The Federal President comes up to the Venusberg every morning to have a swim. He uses the bath in the Physical Training Institute. The private baths belonging to Willy Brandt and Heinrich Lübke resemble paddling pools.

The Venusberg has stopped half-way on its path to exclusivity. People attribute this to the fact that the flood of camp followers swarming into Bonn since the Bundestag was established here have not spared the Venusberg. The Garten und Heim society had to provide accommodation for them and three hundred of the 16,000 homes built in five construction stages stand on land quoted at 200 Marks a square metre today.

In 1949 it cost ninety pfennigs. When building of homes for employees and members of the Federal government began in 1951 it was 1.50 Marks, but six years later had risen to 45 Marks.

Only six of the 300 homes are detached houses. The majority are rented flats with tiled stoves and not central heating. Rents are frozen to 2.40 to 3.20 Marks per square metre of floor space. Those renting their flats through the open market pay an extra 6.50 to eight Marks. The Federal Accommodation Agency say that tenants range from porters to government officials.

There are two ways to reach the happy few, now however numbering five thousand. People on foot can escape the hothouse atmosphere of Bonn by climbing the Geistertreppe, 520 steps that bridge the height of one hundred yards from Dottendorf to Venusberg. The visitor comes out on the grounds of the University Hospital that occupies a third of the suburb and is growing steadily.

Those who do not want to climb up so many steps can catch a number sixteen bus, the route linking Bonn with its hill-top suburb. The bus runs along the Haager Weg, the only main road there. Anyone turning off too early is faced by signs such as "Forestry officials only".

The rustic here still struggles continually with the elegant. The Venusberg includes two estates raising pigs and cattle and wild pigs often rush in from the neighbouring *Kattenforst*. Squirrels, deer, pheasants and rabbits appear attractively in front gardens and parks.

On reaching Kiefernweg 12 the visitor encounters armed men. Sentries of the Federal Border Guard patrol the ten thousand square metre property with helmets on head and rifles slung over their shoulders. In addition hiddes security agents guard the place, The reason? This is where the Chancellor lives with his family. Willy Brandt and his wife Rut preferred the official villa of Foreign Ministers Brentano, Schröder and Brandt to the glass of the Chancellor's bungalow on the banks of the Rhine.

Brandt's immediate neighbour is Foreign Office State Secretary Duckwitz, who is heading the Warsaw talks. On his grounds there is the new wooden summer house built on the approaches to the Chancellor's home.

State Secretary Conrad Ahlers is also in the immediate vicinity. Of the Opposition only Secretary-General Bruno Heck remains a little aloof and has taken up a position at the foot of the Venusberg. Walter Scheel lives in the terraced house of party colleague Thomas Dehler, only a few blocks away from Brandt, at Schleidestrasse 6. As the Free Democrat leader announced on the morning of the elections the coalition could have been arranged over the garden fence.

Four police officials from Venusberg police station patrol their beat past the VIP's houses three or four times a day. Obermeister Paul Arndt has been at Venusberg for ten years and cannot tell of any special events. There has never been a murder. The Obermeister has an interesting sociological observation to make: "When the father is a high ranking government official he doesn't go to bars as he wants his son to rise even higher."

But it must be said, quietly, that it is not the goddess of love who has given her name to this sought after area. Venusberg is derived from Vennsberg and Venn means nothing more than bog or swamp. The hill is boggy and marshy as any step off the beaten path will prove.

But it is not the horror of having to cross a swamp that robs the Venusberg of its attraction. The blame rests with the planners' refusal to sanction new building areas in the protected district because of its outstanding natural beauty.

An estate agent said with resignation in his voice, "Only the slope with the splendid villas is still of interest." He agrees with Bonn's press chief who spoke of the automatic erosion of the Venusberg's value. People are moving out. Gerhard Schröder has gone to the Heiderhof and Erich Mende to the Stadtwald.

Both these areas are in Godesberg, the best part of Bonn according to connoisseurs. Most of the hundred embassies prefer the charm of Badestadt, now incorporated into the city of Bonn, than the fresh air of the Venusberg. There are only two embassies on the heights – Venusberg was unable to become a second Potsdam, Babelsberg or Dahlem.

At the start of the winding road is the feudal embassy of the Congo-Kinshasa Republic. Its Rhine-type colonial style is a strange contrast to a warped green dove-cote on the other side of the road.

Opposite to this embassy can be seen the Ugandan embassy. The colourful flag flying outside looks picturesque amidst the upright respectability of these heights.

(DIE WELT, 21 February 1970)



Willy Brandt's house on the Venusberg (Photo: Georg ...)

Adenauer's house



Konrad Adenauer's house at Rhöndorf has been opened to the public as a memorial to the Federal Republic's first Chancellor. All rooms used by Konrad Adenauer are open for inspection including the wooden garden house where he wrote his memoirs.

(Photo: dpa)

An intimate view of Konrad Adenauer by his personal secretary

Anneliese Poppinga spent nine y... working for the Federal Republ... first Chancellor. She has now wr... her memories of the 'grand old m... They will be published shortly by St... gart's Deutsche Verlagsanstalt enti... 'My Memories of Konrad Adenaue...

"It was not diffcult for me to r... those events. I can remember th... vividly as if they had occurred... yesterday."

These were the words of a ca... dark-blonde woman who helped ... Adenauer write his memoires dur... last years of his life.

Anneliese Poppinga had access t... the Chancellor's secrets and wrot... most important letters though of co... no state secrets appear in her 350... book.

What she does describe, vividly ... fluently, are the most interesting ... telles and private matters that no out... has known of till now.

Anneliese Poppinga had to work ... when she was with Konrad Adenauer, ... she says today, "They were at the ... time the most instructive years of ... life."

At present she is continuing her stu... of history and politics at Bonn Univ... ty. She will later devote herself to Ko... Adenauer's political heritage.

Anneliese Poppinga frankly admits ... she never actually pressed to beco... Adenauer's secretary. "I had been at ... Federal Republic Embassy in Japan ... three years and wanted to come ho... and relax," she says.

But she was impressed by the Chan... lor at their very first meeting. "Th... next week," Adenauer said.

The "Old Man", as he was affection... ly referred to, knew what a jewel he ... The otherwise mistrustful Chancel... used to confide to acquaintances that ... could rely on her. She had the ability ... shield the Chancellor from unimporta... trivia and also to prevent anything be... concealed from him.

Anneliese Poppinga, together with E... Pappritz, who had earlier drawn up rules ... protocol, were the only women in Bo... whom Adenauer particularly liked a... respected.

It is her that we now have to thank ... revealing Adenauer in his jocular, ... serious and gay moods. She reports f... example that the great Chancellor ... not above little practical jokes, like ty... cow-bells under his guests' beds.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 21 February 197...)

■ ARMED FORCES

Services role as breeding ground for democracy

In the definable areas of our nation and our society it will probably be the armed forces, apart from the universities, where it will soonest be decided whether we are to succeed in winning over the young for the second attempt at democracy in the modern history of Germany and thus make a success of this attempt.

The problem and particular difficulty is that the armed forces have at the same time a function within the framework and as part of the Western Alliance. Apart from fighting for the young they must also preserve peace and, in the long term, partly help to shape it.

Discussion has only now begun as to how the two functions can be carried out together, as long as we discount all the considerations that have accompanied the birth and growth of the armed forces. This can be discounted, for the most part though not completely, because the course pursued up till now by our forces has been little more than a repeat of what there was before. It is no coincidence that people speak of rearmament and reunification. And it is no coincidence that these two "re's" have now, if not earlier, come to be doubted. There must therefore be rethinking on the armed forces' position.

That does not mean of course that everything achieved up to now must be forgotten or even given up. In spite of all the resignation within the armed forces a high degree of consciousness of service and duty has developed. This is not due only to the supreme military or even political leadership and sometimes even against or, at any rate, without their assistance.

And secondly officers of all ranks have tried, sometimes almost despairingly, with all their strength and from the position they occupy, to find a solution to all the problems and tensions that burdened and still burden the armed forces and those serving in them.

The third basis for further consideration is the complex that is outlined by the concept of inner leadership and is naturally closely connecected with the first two.

Finally, perhaps the most important inheritance from the past, there is the continual growth of practical knowledge, experience and methods that have been adapted by the armed forces in the course of the years. This is without doubt at its greatest in the Air Force. If correct use is made of it it can be the stimulus and, at the same time, the means for a surprisingly smooth, almost automatic inclusion of soldiers into today's technical society.

One of the results is that the trade unions, at one time the traditional enemy of the armed forces, are becoming one of their closest allies. Much interesting information came from the working congress of the public services union (ÖTV) for soldiers and non-military personnel employed by the armed forces.

It was very unusual and very novel to see the generals and the trade unions thinking, speaking and acting on the same wavelength, not only at the congress but outside it as well. And it is a far cry from the antiquated, impractical and erroneous views that have appeared once again, it is to be hoped for the last time, in the notorious Schnez study.

The question now is how these trump cards can be used to prepare the way for the armed forces into society and thus into the future. The answer must be given from both the standpoint of personnel and material. Sometimes both are inextricably connected.

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt has just said that if he had his way there would be as big a reshuffle of personnel in the armed forces as there was some months ago at the Foreign Office. It cannot be said whether this comparison is fortunate. Reliable reports say that the decisions made in the Foreign Office were the result of a long maturing process. There could be no claim of continuity of this kind in the armed forces.

Existing personnel policy, and Schmidt says this himself, has meant that there is scarcely anyone at the top of the services, excluding the Air Force, with the necessary attitude of mind and willpower to bring the armed forces on to a new course relatively quickly.

The Inspector-General, who sees himself as one of the reformers, should only be able to help when stimulated and supported by the Minister. Schnez is certainly a good soldier and an expert in his trade. But apart from that there is silence and that is not enough for the difficult task of making the Army as fit for the future as the Air Force is about to become. Some good-byes will have to be said.

As far as the Minister has acquainted himself with this task, a task for which he is certainly not to be envied, and is determined not to evade the issue any longer than necessary, the second statement he made recently can be noted with interest.

He proposed turning the armed forces into a combination of a professional army and a militia at the end of the seventies. In this statement he acceded to considerations, suggestions and, sometimes, entreaties that have come in the past from all sides. After starting in an opposite direction it will be very hard to change course. But there is no other choice.

In all the talk of plans for the future the present must not be forgotten. Stop-gap measures will have to be sufficient and the future aim must not be let out of sight.

It seems to us that Helmut Schmidt shoudl deal thoroughly with the harmony between the public services trade union (ÖTV) of which he is a member and the top men in the Air Force. At present no other sector promises to be of so much help to him and the armed forces.

Hans Gerlach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 February 1970)

The demarcation line near Coburg (Photo: dpa)

More Border Guards needed

Members of the Federal Border Guard had to look on helplessly as a person almost bled to death at Isaak to the north of Coburg.

Last year, on 25 November, soldiers of the German Democratic Republic's National People's Army took sixteen-year-old Günter Oppermann for a would-be refugee. As he was forced to "return" through a minefield a mine tore off his right shin. It took four hours for GDR soldiers to blast a path through the minefield to fetch Oppermann who had accidently strayed into GDR territory while on the way to his parents.

Officials of the Federal Border Guard could have helped the young man without any difficulty – but they were not allowed to cross the demarcation line. But recently, only some two miles from this point, a guard-dog belonging to the GDR border troops had broken loose and had caught its lead on an obstruction in the minefield. The Federal Border Guard was then politely invited to enter the GDR in order to rescue the dog.

Germany is still divided by a frontier today, 25 years after the end of the War. It has been called the ugliest border in the world – but it is more than that. It is probably the most closely guarded line separating two territories.

The barrier presented along the 863 mile long border becomes more and more impenetrable. The main emphasis today is placed on the new lattice fence made of metal that is anything up to ten foot high and cannot be climbed without help of some kind. 529 miles of the "State's Western Frontier" are mined and 121 miles are illuminated by night. There are more than 1,600 watch towers, bunkers and dug-outs that are used to control the border.

To inform people of this situation and the closely connected situation of the Federal Border Guard (BGS), the BGS Southern Command organised an "information trip to the demarcation line." The commander of this section, Brigadier General Grüner, did not allow his demands to be overlooked – the situation of the BGS must be improved both materially and with regard to personnel.

His wishes are understandable when it is realised that the 18,500 men belonging to the BGS are faced by 48,000 GDR soldiers on their side of the demarcation line and that the material superiority of the "potential enemy", to quote Grüner's words, is roughly 4.5 to one. This is all the more true because the BGS must settle any clash on the border that does not exceed the Nato ceiling.

There is psychological importance in this demand. The situation at the border has never been as calm as it is today. It is many years since the BGS had to act almost every day against encroachments from the other side.

But it is comforting to know that the green uniforms of the Border Guard are in the vicinity and to be able to sleep peaceful knowing that their presence will stop the border of the GDR moving a few yards west as was tried many times in the past.

It can be disputed whether there is any need to increase personnel. Many people think that an increase in air support would be more sensible. At present BGS Southern Command has at its disposal no more than two Bell helicopters that together can carry no more than twenty men, If more were available sufficient numbers of reinforcements could be transported quickly to the border in the event of an incident.

Grüner believes that a psychological and material disarmament of the BGS as demanded by the ÖTV would not relax the situation but make it worse. He believes that this would be an invitation the other side to encroach on the Federal Republic. This is true as long as soldiers of the National People's Army can shoot at refugees on Federal Republic territory and drag them back into the GDR as happened last year.

One GDR officer said at the time, "What do you want; they are our people and we can do with them what we want."

Volker Borho

(Münchner Merkur, 21 February 1970)

A professional army?

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt has described his idea of the future of the Federal Republic's armed services to the executive committees of the Social Democratic Party.

In the second half of seventies the Bundeswehr is to be transformed into a professional army consisting of professional soldiers and those doing longer service as well as a militia of conscripts on short service terms.

The basic idea must be welcomed. Because of increasing technicalisation the armed forces need more and more specialists who can be conscripts only in the rarest cases.

But at the moment there is a lack of both money and personnel for a professional army of this type. And there is justifiable doubt as to whether there will be enough money and personnel in the second half of the seventies. Development will demand with urgency more professionals and soldiers on a fixed length of service if complicated technical equipment is to be operated efficiently.

The only solution can be a gradual transition from the predominantly conscript army to a more powerful professional army. And thinking along these lines must begin today.

It has been recognised that it is out of date to have unit and non-commissioned officers who can be transferred from post to post at whim. Training must be organised accordingly. Specialists should also be paid and ranked according to their expert knowledge and abilities.

(Handelsblatt, 23 February 1970)

■ THEATRE

Sean O'Casey play premiered at Wuppertal

Handelsblatt

Sean O'Casey, the Irish playwright who died in 1964 is one of the most fascinating writers of the first *half* of the twentieth century, but only a small and dwindling minority of people in this country realise this.

Certainly the world acclaim of James Joyce has not passed the Federal Republic by and it has meant that people here realise there is a literature in Ireland.

It appears as an unchanging mixture of politics and religion, humour and tragedy, poetry and anarchy.

But nobody here really knows and understands O'Casey. His magnificent autobiography is only known in a stilted translation and a selection of his dramas only came on the market as late as 1964, the year he died, and then in a tatty edition published in the German Democratic Republic.

Now, however, this is to be rectified and Suhrkamp publishers, who do not want to have the first word in modern literature so much as the last word, are to bring out a new translation of O'Casey.

The first footing of the new German O'Casey was in Wuppertal when *The Bishop's Bonfire* went into the repertoire. This play had been premiered in Dublin's Gaiety Theatre where it was called "an evil play in the form of a polka." The German translation is by Kurt Heinrich Hansen and Dieter Hildebrandt.

The venue could hardly have been better chosen since Wuppertal has one of the outstanding theatres in this country with a daring but well weighed up repertoire. In fact there is a kind of O'Casey tradition there.

Of the five O'Casey plays that have been produced so far in Wuppertal the only production to remember is Peter Zadek's staging of *Der Silberpokal* (The Silver Cup) – *Der Pott* in the Tankred Dorst translation – To this can now be added a sixth: *Ein Freudenfeuer für den Bischof*.



A scene from the German translation of Sean O'Casey's 'The Bishop's Bonfire' (Photo: Kurt Saurin-Sorani)

The little Irish town of Ballyoonagh is awaiting the visit of a bishop who had left its population. It is a proud day for the town and an even prouder one for the tyrants, both open and secret.

Alderman Reiligan and Canon Burren hope to win glory in a parasitic fashion from their worthy reception of the dignitary. Both receive promotion.

But great glories from above cast a shadow below. Reiligan's daughter Keelin does not get the man of her choice because he is not considered a fit member of society.

Her sister Foorawn, who is weighed down by a vow of chastity, is robbed by her secret lover, a runaway novice monk and in the end she is shot by him.

As she dies she claims that the fatal shot was by her own hand to protect her lover – no longer secret.

The other characters including the worldly Father Boheroe do not have a great part to play in the elite circle of people around the bonfire for the bishop, but nor do they have a particularly pleasant fate.

The new translation of this O'Casey play proves to have a good feeling for his many plays on words and skill with language.

With musical direction by Udo Grefe and the melodious use of a secularised biblical vocabulary playing its part this production of O'Casey comes close to the Irishman's complexity of godliness and worldliness.

It is to the benefit of the original O'Casey idea that the Wuppertal production's director, Günter Ballhausen and stage designer Jürgen Dreier have chosen not to take the easy way out, but to stick to the right lines.

Ballhausen has made good use of timing for epic effect coming out in favour of a long spun-out Irish legendary style.

This means that the play tends to run much longer than was originally intended.

Sometimes the action of the play is held up so that words can be given their full value and made to stick in the mind of the audience.

To this end the new translators have done a very good job helping the effect of this to the full.

Jürgen Dreier and the theatre constumier Wilfried Reckewitz got their heads together and produced a unity that is contradictory and paradoxical, with realistic detail and abstract features.

From this the traditional correspondence between the Irish Orange and Green quietly triumphs.

Finally the production has no star and no "passengers", which is how it should be.

This was an important evening in the theatre, with bursts of applause mingled with melancholy reminiscence.

And at the same time it was a step along the way to discovering Sean O'Casey.

Ulrich Schreiber

(Handelsblatt, 17 February 1970)

Berlin theatre to be run as a cooperative venture

What failed to succeed in Frankfurt is to be given a chance in Berlin. Berlin's *Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer* stage was founded by young people in September 1962.

It never consciously clings to what is traditional, but often works with generally recognised success to create its own image in the sense of "engaged" theatre.

At the beginning of the next season in the autumn it will start on its new formula. Everybody involved in the theatre will have a say in what goes on there and will take a share of the responsibility. They will also be committed to the extent of having a share in the theatre's gains or losses.

This experiment, which has been promised a financial start by the Berlin senate, should give a new meaning to the theatre slogan current in this country for some time now, "live" theatre.

Berlin is embarking on a new, young idea of theatre, backed by some renowned theatrical people.

There will be a managing committee of five people, directors Peter Stein and Claus Peymann as well as Jürgen Schitthelm and Klaus Weiffenbach and the theatre's former artistic adviser Dieter Sturm.

These are the men who hope to make the Berlin venture successful where the Frankfurt plan for a cooperative theatre-group failed and never materialised.

The collective leadership of the new Berlin theatre group will not just be this five-man team. Everyone involved, acting, artistic, organisational and technical staff will each have a say.

The statement of company procedure calls for all plans to be completely open, whether they regard performance or finances.

Salaries are to be between 1,200 and 3,000 Marks per month. All contracts will be of limited duration at first, but if a meeting of the committee votes for a continuation of this scheme, considering it a worthwhile venture, then contracts will be extended to beyond the first trial year.

The programme of productions will not be on the usual lines, but will consist of a repertoire of five plays with a trial period of about eight weeks.

For these purposes there will be about 20 actors attached to the company. Already on the books are Edith Clever, Jutta Lampe, Bruno Ganz and Dieter laser, who has worked with Peter Stein before in Bremen and Zürich. Another actor attached to the Berlin experimental theatre will be Otto Sander who is working at the moment with Berlin's *Freie Volksbühne*.

On the artistic staff there will be stage designer Karl-Ernst Herrmann, who worked on Stein's production of *Im Dickicht der Städte* (In the City Jungles) in Munich and Reymann's production in Berlin of *The Cherry Orchard*. There has been no detailed statement as yet about the amout of subsidies the Berlin collective theatre will receive.

(Handelsblatt, 20 February 1970)

Esoteric films to emerge from th[e] underground hide[...]

Latest figures from the film in[...] show that 19 films of entirely F[...] Republic origin and forty other[...] made jointly by this country and [...] countries have not yet found a distr[...] and therefore cannot yet be put on [...] in cinemas in this country.

Among these there are some [...] vintage 1963 still waiting to get an[...] but remaining on ice.

In the case of those films made [...] with the film industries of other co[...] it is sometimes a case of films [...] not yet been passed by this cou[...] voluntary film control scheme, [...] deral Republic film censors. Othe[...] waiting to see the light of day re[...] their cans because they were dest[...] distributors who have in the mea[...] gone bankrupt.

This article can only deal wit[...] purely Federal Republic-produced [...] among which there must be some o[...] artistic value, which have not been [...] release for purely commercial reaso[...]

Along with this list there was pu[...] recently a circular to cinema own[...] this country saying:

"The Ministry of the Interior in[...] plans to bring to the notice o[...] cinemagoing public six films pro[...] with the aid of public money, whi[...] at present not the property of any [...] distributor.

"At the same time it is intend[...] carry out detailed research into the [...] these films produce on the general pu[...]

This film selection has been ma[...] the Ministry of the Interior, the Bo[...] Trustees of Young Federal Re[...] Filmmakers, and the Central Com[...] of Federal Republic Cinemas.

The films from which the fin[...] will be made are: Edgar Reitz' Ca[...] Ula Stöckl's *Neun Leben hat die Ka[...]* Cat has Nine Lives), Jan Lenica's *Ad[...]* the Strobel and Tichawski produ[...] *Eine Ehe* (A Marriage), Rainer E[...] *Professor Columbus* and Theodor K[...] la's *Bis zum Happyend* (Up to the F[...] tale Ending).

The Central Committee of Feder[...] public Cinemas says further: "To pr[...] these films it will be necessary to s[...] the use of several cinemas, and a [...] mum number must be guarantee[...] advance.

"Among these there must not only [...] reasonable number of those cinemas [...] specialise in presenting highclass eso[...] films, but also sufficient of the po[...] cinemas that premiere and run c[...] mercial films.

"Cinemas are required not only in [...] big cities but also in middle sized [...] comparatively small towns.

"There should be as wide as possi[...] difference in the seating capacity of the [...] selected cinemas and they should co[...] wide an area as possible of the Fe[...] Republic and West Berlin."

The aim of this praiseworthy pr[...] manifest. Young filmmakers or th[...] the not-so-young generation of film[...] ers who produce more or less eso[...] works should be given the chan[...] disprove the theory that their w[...] cannot be brought home to the pu[...] and that they are quasi unsaleable.

This will also be the acid test [...] whether the distributors and cinemas [...] right in rejecting such experiments [...] whether they are underestimating [...] cinemagoing public in this country.

To conduct an experiment of this [...] it is essential that esoteric films are [...] restricted to special showings and [...] night performances, as is happening at [...] moment in many cities with the und[...] ground films.

This programme is planned to t[...] place between April and June this ye[...]

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 19 February 19[...])

■ THINGS SEEN

Commercialisation encroaches on protest art

Süddeutsche Zeitung

[I]n front of Cologne Art Gallery, standing a little to the side, a motor car is [st]uck in a block of cement. It is painted [ga]dily and looks like a giant package that [ca]nnot be opened. This is the aftermath [of] an event arranged in Cologne some [ti]me ago by Vostell, a block that can no [lo]nger be removed.

An acid well stands in the art gallery's [co]urtyard. This too was intended as a [d]emonstration, an event to awaken peo[p]le.

The stuff that belongs in the acid, at any [ra]te according to the wishes of HA [S]chult, can be seen in the ante-room to [th]e art gallery. Canned foodstuffs are [st]acked as in every supermarket and can [b]e bought by the public.

Schult would like purchasers to throw [t]hese goods into the well but what he [w]ants above all is a decision, as he states [i]n the catalogue: "... the decision for [t]he consumer: Should he buy an article? [S]hould he take it home with him? [S]hould he place it on a pedestal and turn [i]t into a sculpture? ... Or should he [o]vercome himself. Sacrifice the article. [O]bserve the process of destruction that [h]e himself has initiated by his own [a]ction ..."

The alternatives that art presented to [i]ts public until recently did not reach [t]hese dimensions and the demand "Be[c]ome conscious and act" does not need [t]o be manifested in the object alone. But [h]ere the public itself could see (and [a]ppraise) the results of its action.

The exhibition is only a small part of [t]he events arranged by Helmut R. Leppi[e]n, the new head of Cologne Art Gallery, under the comprehensive title *Now–the Arts in this Country Today*.

Two artists used the opening evening as an occasion for a demonstration. They aimed two Minimax fire extinguishers on the front rows of the festival audience who were suddenly showered at great pressure with a veil of white. A diabetic suffered an insulin shock. The artists said that they had not intended that and had thought that the substance was harmless.

In his telephone report of the scene Leppien tried to be as coolly objective as possible but one sentence pierced through this mood, "People noticed that they still lived ..."

This referred to the fight that subsequently broke out between the public and those responsible for the outrage.

Leppien organised the event to give the people of Cologne a general survey of art today, specially the experimental film (Munich is much better of in this field).

The exhibition is in no way exciting – as a general survey it could hardly be so. And people soon grew accustomed to the sifting motions of geometric bodies. Touching and participation was not allowed.

On the days before the opening ceremony Renate Weh could be seen at work. Above her, at the end of a row of paintings, sculptures and assemblages, were two ash-heaps by Ruthenbeck, one with tin stuck in it, the other with wire. I was told before the opening ceremony that the art gallery's caretaker had helped.

Here the idea of art is disintegrated together with the material. Yet the one heap belongs to the Baum collection in Wuppertal and the other can be obtained through René Block's Berlin Gallery. Consciousness can therefore be produced and sold from other people's burnt remains.

If that is meant to conjure up the image of gas chamber victims in concentration camps it is corrupted by commercialisation. I am old-fashioned enough to say that it is blasphemous – the heap of ashes can be made into an alibi an any time. time.

Producers of protest art are affected by the very thing that they accuse society of, the society that they shock and startle. That is one reason for their frustration. Sugar on paving stones and the Lidl-town of Düsseldorf's Lidl Academy (Chris Reinecke, Jörg Immendorff and colleagues) have so far managed to keep at a distance from commercialisation. But for how long?

Cologne is the place for anyone who wants to run about with a suitcase on five thousand spoons and forks surrounded by barbed wire and hear the sound of his chewing amplified over a small transmitter. Vostell himself demonstrated this to press and cameramen and kept a straight face.

The exhibition includes Antes, Krieg, Wunderlich, Schultze, Janssen, Graubner's cushion pictures, Richter's grey painting, Girke's white, Piene's objects, von Greavenitz, Harry Kramer and Ansgar Nierhoff's steel cushions in a cage. Heerich too is there with his carton sculpture, Klapheck's with his pictures that are becoming cooler and more precise, Nagel can be seen and Asmus' new realisim. Bandau's *Silver Bomb* is at Cologne together with Dieter Rot's old kitchen stove covered in chocolate, Weseler's breath objects, Birgfeld's grandstand models and Paeffgen's objects.

It can of course be claimed that *Now* contains no surprises. But the exhibition was so interesting for Cologne, a city that is far more *au fait* with art of the present moment than Munich is, that fifteen thousand visitors came on the first Sunday.

It would probably be even more interesting for Munich that is far more conservative. It shows a tendency to a large, simple form that determines surrounding space and documents the closeness of this art to the modern industrial world and the artists' wish to assert themselves by coordinating with it as much as through the critical manifestation always injected in some way into Munich's great annual art exhibition.

Perhaps the Cologne exhibits could be shown *en bloc* this summer in Munich's Haus der Kunst.

Doris Schmidt

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 February 1970)

'This doesn't need a titlel' by Ansgar Nierhoff exhibited at the Cologne Art Gallery (Photo: Katalog)

Elaborate celebrations planned for Beethoven anniversary

Bad times are in store for Ludwig van Beethoven. As is well known, this year, 1970, sees the 200th anniversaty of his birth. This good news has spread through Europe and acted as the starting signal for a musical steeplechase.

Everybody in Europe with some experience in great musical events will join in, especially as a 200th anniversary is to some extent assured against unpleasant surprises.

London, Paris and Rome will soon devote themselves to their task but the most exciting duel will be between Bonn, the place he was born, and Vienna, the city where he lived and died.

It is already known that Vienna will celebrate him during the Festival Weeks even though he was not born until after June when they are held.

Bonn on the other hand is organising three cycles during the year, the first from 2 to 8 May, the second from 12 to 26 September and the third and last from 11 to 17 December which will cover his actual birthday. The city is spending 1.3 million Marks on this as, to use the words of General Music Director Wangenheim, " this will be a great social event and the citizens of Bonn will want more than each other's company."

The Vienna Philharmonic will appear in Bonn, conducted by Karl Böhm. Herbert von Karajan will make his contribution with the Berlin Philharmonic but will spend only two evenings in Bonn.

In Vienna he will conduct all nine symphonies on five evenings. Another trumpcard for Vienna is Leonard Bernstein whom those at Bonn have been unable to engage. He is to conduct *Fidelio* in the *Theater an der Wien* where it was first performed.

Vienna is renovating all houses connected with Beethoven – and there is a large number of them. Bonn will strengthen the foundations, floors and walls of his birthplace so that it does not collapse under the weight of the anticipated rush of visitors.

But it is not only Bonn and Vienna that are leading the way. Record companies and the European Broadcasting Union are also making a showing. Two record companies promise to bring out complete sets of Beethoven's works and other companies are not just going to sit back.

The European Broadcasting Union, in a pan-European community venture, will record the most obscure works, the Homage Cantatas, the adaptations of Scottish, Welsh, Polish and Swedish folksongs as well as *Leonore*, the original version of *Fidelio*.

Will Beethoven be turning in his grave? We culture consumers know what is to be feared at such monster events. Recent years have brought us two cultural explosions. Both Mozart and Shakespeare have been exploited. And afterwards both were a little saturated and fatigued even though they are both hardy geniuses whose artistic substance is not so easy to exhaust.

Beethoven too is of the same stature and we hope with him that he will still be heard with pleasure in 1971, though perhaps not the Homage Cantatas and his versions of Welsh folk-songs.

We tend to treat our great geniuses roughly. There is no mercy for them once they are in the hands of the consumer industry. On seeing these fatiguing giant-undertakings we want to shout, "Take care of our old masters."

But we already know that there will be no mercy. If only his fiftieth birthday had been celebrated with a fraction of this expenditure how much more Beethoven would have had out of it!

(DIE WELT, 14 February 1970)

Plans for Hölderlin anniversary

This year, the 200th anniversary of the birth of the poet Friedrich Hölderlin, the Hölderlin Society is holding its annual congress in Stuttgart from 20 to 22 March.

Several lectures are included on the agenda. Martin Walser will speak on varying attitudes shown by people towards the poet while Wolfgang Binder will draw comparisons between Hölderlin and Sophocles.

An exhibition documenting the life and work of Hölderlin will be opened on 20 March in Marbach's National Schiller Museum.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 February 1970)

Pop festival in Cologne

At Cologne's first Progressive Pop Festival, to be held in Cologne Sporthalle on 3 and 4 April, there will be more than twenty groups from Britain, the Federal Republic, Holland and Austria.

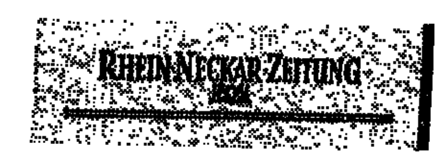
The highlight of the two ten-hour concerts will be the appearance of the British group "Deep Purple" who will perform their Concerto for Group and Orchestra for the first time on the Continent.

The Deep Purple will be accompanied by the Westdeutscher Rundfunk Symphony Orchestra.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 February 1970)

■ EDUCATION

Changes planned in the education system of the seventies



At the beginning of the seventies educational policy faces big tasks, important decisions and the beginning of a long trek through a decade of permanent reforms.

We must finally catch up on what other nations in both East and West have started and, in some cases, completed in the last twenty years – the harmonisation of our whole education system with the changed social, economic and scientific conditions of our time.

This cannot be done by correcting and repairing various aspects of the traditional educational system. The only thing that will succeed is comprehensive planning of the structure, organisation and educational content and aims of all stages and institutions of our education system.

This comprehensive planning must meet three basic conditions:

Civil law applied to education demands an education system that is fair to all talents and dispositions of young people of varying background and, to this end, gives as many young people as possible continuing education with a suitable conclusion. Selection of the best should be achieved by furthering all pupils.

The continually and ever more quickly changing conditions of our personal, professional and social life demand the readiness and ability for life-long learning. Both presuppose scientific bases to all teaching and learning, both must be taught and inculcated at school.

All educational establishments must be built, organised and further developed according to democratic principles. Teachers, pupils and parents must participate in the organisation of work and life at school and bear the responsibility for it.

If we wish to construct the comprehensive planning of our education system on these three basic principles the following changes must be made in the course of the seventies:

1. Education outside the family circle will tend more and more to begin carefully and gradually in kindergartens. The child will start in its fourth year. The traditional type of kindergarten will soon have to rethink the forms and methods used to stimulate and train children gradually to develop their talents.

2. Transition to the primary school correspondingly reformed can normally be brought forward from the age of six to when the child is five years old. The total number of years spent at school must be increased to at least ten, bringing the Federal Republic in line with international practice.

3. During the compulsory school period there will be two main stages built up one on top of the other. These will increasingly diverge from the fifth school year (secondary stage I) onwards. This removes the need for any premature decision on a child's future school career after his fourth school year.

4. Traditional school forms will be first enriched and later gradually replaced by the testing and introduction of comprehensive schools and schools that remain open in the afternoons instead of just mornings as is usual. The problems involved in this process are not being underestimated but they are no reason to delay necessary development.

5. When the child has been at school for ten years he takes the first half of his school-leaving certificate. Then his way leads either to education orientated around his future profession, to the outside world and his chosen career or to two or three years in the sixth form of the secondary stage. In the spring of 1969 the Education Council passed recommendations for the re-organisation of the secondary school which can and should be put into practice.

6. After the second half of the school-leaving certificate the pupil has various possibilities of career and study all depending on the subject chosen and the examinations. Present estimates say that during the seventies the percentage of a school year who go on to university will increase from the present ten per cent to about 25 per cent. That means that one in four young people will be able to take various courses within the university framework.

7. In future the university framework will be basically different from the present system of universities, technical universities, teacher training colleges and professional and trade schools that are for the most part independent of each other with no connecting links. The future system will be comprehensive and connected. The individual parts will indeed have their specific functions but there will be close ties between the separate establishments and the possibility of transition from one to another. In this way the best exploitation of the universities' capacities is achieved.

8. Three measures above all will change universities in the seventies:

a) Using mass media for educational studies and the exploitation of television, correspondence courses and other new aids.

b) The increase in numbers of both students and university teachers who will be split in future into only a few functionally distinguishable groups.

c) The regional grouping of individual universities in the form of integrated comprehensive universities that administer themselves for the most part and can therefore ensure participation in decision-making to all university groups.

9. Continual further education while at work must be made possible in many forms ranging from radio classes to evening school and university sandwich courses. Part of this programme will be the construction of education centres in the larger communities.

These are only a few of the most important aims. The whole concept will be included in a National Education Plan in the course of the next twelve months. This will be followed by a National Education Budget. Only then can the application of the plans be guaranteed.

All efforts during the next few years must be aimed at catching up on what we have neglected in the last few years and developing an efficient, open and fair educational system that will prepare our children for life in the third millenium.

Hildegard Hamm-Brücher

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 13 February 1970)

Horkheimer celebr... his 75th birthday

In a tribute on Max Horkheime... tieth birthday, his friend, ... Theodor Adorno, wrote, "Nothi... tructive is associated with his ... freedom."

This is perhaps the most charact... thing that could still be said today ... Horkheimer, even though he has ... meantime come to be regarded as ... the fathers of the anti-authori... movement that is essentially influ... by the Frankfurt School that Hork... helped to found.

Max Horkheimer was born in St... the son of an industrialist on 14 Fe... 1895. After commercial and eco... studies he embarked on his ac... career. In 1930 he was made Prof... Social Philosophy at Frankfurt... and became head of the departm... social research there.

He had already realised the dang... the National Socialist movement th... just gaining momentum and after ... department in Frankfurt was clos... 1933 he was forced to go to Ge... From there he moved to Paris and ... York.

From 1934 onwards he work... Columbia University and for ten ... headed its department of social res...

In 1949 he obeyed the summons ... old university and returned to Fran... where he again became Professor of ... cial Philosophy and head of the de... ment of social research.

While in Frankfurt he became o... the founders of the Frankfurt scho... sociology. His criticisms of the late ... talist economic and power system st... ly influenced this country's stu... movement.

Horkheimer, himself influenced by ... Enlightenment, Schopenhauer, Marx ... Freud, was first of all concerned ... critical theory of society. His mai... are *Authority and Family* (193... *Eclipse of Reason* (written in Engl... 1947, published in German in ... *Dialectics of the Enlightenment* (... together with T.W. Adorno), *Studi... Prejudice* (five volumes written tog... with S. Flowerman which were publ... in 1949 and 1950) and *Critical Th...* (1968).

The twists and turns of Horkhei... life have continually confused his fri... and critics. The former Marxist ... critic made a sharp condemnatio... terrorist communism and showed a ... chant to liberalism. His latest statem... diverge markedly from Marx and sho... inclination to theology.

This perhaps corresponds to the ... dency of Horkheimer's work through... his life. He has always striven for a be... society and fought all forms of totali... anism.

(Handelsblatt, 13 February 1...)

MEDICINE

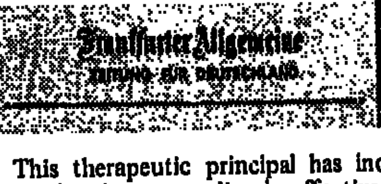
New process makes gamma globulin more effective

Passive innoculation with gamma globulin, the use of antibodies aimed ...ainst bacteria or viruses causing disease, ...today playing an important role in the ...eatment of infectious diseases and com...aints in the body's defence mechanisms.

An essential improvement and reduc...on of costs involved in this treatment ...ould result from a new procedure for ...btaining gamma globulin developed by ... Stephan of the scientific department ...f Frankfurt's Biotest Serum Institute.

This method allows, for the first time, ...roduction of gamma globulin that can ...e used intravenously. It can hardly be ...istinguished from the natural antibodies ...hat otherwise circulate in the blood, ...specially with regard to efficiency and ...ffective duration.

This breakthrough is the end of a ...evelopment that started in 1891 when ...mil von Behring discovered serum treat...ment. Behring recognised that serum gain...d from the blood of animals – mainly ...orses – that had been immunised against ...ertain agents could, if injected in time, ...ase the course of the illness in humans or ...revent it altogether.



This therapeutic principal has indeed proved to be extraordinarly effective but are various defects. These are caused simply by the fact that the animals' serum contains protein that is alien to the human kind. The organism produced antibodies to neutralise the alien material, thus rendering the serum ineffective. In other cases there were considerable incompatibility reactions. Even though nowadays toxic effects can generally be avoided by adopting an appropriate process of purification animal serum is only rarely suitable for the long-term treatment that modern medicine often demands.

The use of human gamma globulin was a great step forward. This could easily be obtained from blood banks and the blood of all sorts of donors. At constant concentration these preparations contain a whole series of antibodies against various diseases, including smallpox, polio, measles and German measles as well as against many bacterial agents.

At first the gamma globulin could only be injected into the muscles. But this meant that the globulin took time to get into the circulation. After forty hours about 65 per cent of the gamma globulin was still in the immediate area of the injection. So that the globulin would take effect more quickly intravenous injection was tried. But this often resulted in toxic side-effects. Researchers into this phenomenon found that during the preparation of the gamma globulin aggregate is formed setting off reactions in the organism that otherwise occur only in defence mechanisms when complexes are formed between antigenes and antibodies.

As these side-effects are caused mainly by a series of enzymes contained in the blood the prime task of scientists was to treat the gamma globulin in such a way that it was unable to activate this complement system.

By the beginning of the sixties various methods, including hydrolysis with hydrochloric acid or through the enzymes with plasmin and pepsin, finally managed to produce a gamma globulin preparation that could be used intravenously.

But as the decomposition process was not limited to the gamma globulin aggregate of high molecular weight the normal gamma globulin molecules were affected and divided. This reduces their efficiency and their effective duration is decreased.

With gamma globulin with pepsin the half-life period – the measure for the length of time spent in the blood – is only between one and eight days instead of the normal 18 to 26 days.

Although this drawback can be overcome by using appropriately concentrated preparations and making more frequent injections the increased costs then involved in treatment lead to a strict limitation of the sphere where gamma globulin can be used.

In face of this it is easy to see that the gamma globulin obtained by the Biotest Serum Institute with a half-life period of twenty days is a considerable step forward.

Reporting to the symposium "Plasma Proteins in Treatment", recently organised in Königstein by the Frankfurt Medical Forum, W. Stehphan said that the harmful aggregation of gamma globulin and later acid or enzyme treatment that reduce its effect can be avoided if the gamma globulin is treated with propiolacton, a chemical reagent, before isolation.

The propiolactondoes not combine with individual amino acids as either acidic or alkaline residue and obviously eliminates those groups that lead to aggregation. The ability of the antibodies to react is not decreased in any way. As the same is true for the antigenes the stabilised gamma globulin still shows the typical original immunological action and does not therefore lead to side-effects of any sort.

Hospital tests on stabilised gamma globulin have so far proceeded satisfactorily. More than sixty patients, mainly children, have shown that even frequent injection of high doses can be tolerated. These first results show that the efficiency and safety of the preparation cannot be doubted.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 February 1970)

Doctors cooperate with engineers in Stuttgart

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Stuttgart University has the first department of biomedical technology in the Federal Republic.

The new department should enable the latest findings in the natural and engineering sciences to be used in medicine and biology.

Natural scientists, engineers and doctors will work in close cooperation in the department at Stuttgart University opened on 12 February by its initiator, Professor Heinz Blenke, head of the department of chemical process technology and recently re-elected rector.

Professor Blenke complained of the fact that cooperation of this type had been prejudiced in the past by the division of natural and engineering sciences not only into separate faculties but also into separate universities.

As a result of this the Federal Republic is way behind other countries in research, development and teaching in the field of biomedical technology.

Courses in the subject have been arranged for this coming winter semester. A Society for Biomedical Technology was formed some three weeks to a month ago by representatives of the city, leading doctors at Stuttgart hospitals and university professors. Professor Blenke was appointed chairman.

As series of lectures just started is as broadly based as the whole of future cooperation should be. Among lecturers are surgeons, technicians, chemists, psychiatrists and experts in deep-freeze techniques and space medicine from Stuttgart, Berlin, Wetzlar, Zurich, Washington and Prague.

The department's starting capital is modest. Stuttgart and the state insurance institute have each donated 200,000 Marks. The founders of the department hope for subsidies from industry.

(DIE WELT, 18 February 1970)

Computers to be used for diagnosis

Computers have become steadily more important during the last few years and medicine has not remained unaffected by this development.

They are not only used in research but also help doctors to keep accounts, control the smooth running of hospitals and store patients' records in their inexhaustible brain.

These areas can always fall back on tried computer methods so no new technical problems need arise. One thing must be ensured and that is that patients' records must not be readily accessible to unauthorised people.

Computers will be used in diagnosis in future. The problems involved are so complex that they can be approached



only by doctors and technicians jointly. For example the doctor will have to tell the technician what symptoms characterise the various complaints.

In many cases complaints cannot be clearly delineated from one another so that complaints and their causes cannot be linked unequivocably. Family doctors must therefore carry out specific examinations before they arrive at the final diagnosis.

But the computer will not replace the family doctor in the future. It will only supplement his work, being used primarily for the diagnosis between similar complaints or of rare diseases. If this is to be of any use at all diagnostic methods must be refined and automated.

Isolated development of computerised diagnosis is not sufficient. The various starts made on this must be coordinated far more. A supra-regional research centre is needed so that specialists from various branches of medicine can work together with computer experts.

As computer diagnosis should be of benefit to all sick people the appropriate establishments and necessary research programmes will have to be financed from public funds.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 12 February 1970)

Primitive primates used in stress tests

When a tupaia, an animal that looks like a shrew and belongs to one of the most primitive groups of primates, is excited the long hairs on its tail stand on end.

Zoologist Dietrich von Holst used this characteristic as a yardstick in his investigations into the results of social stress. If one of the animals has the hairs on its tail standing on end for six hours of the twelve-hour observation days, he notes down fifty per cent hair-raising period or SSZ (Schwanzsträubezeit).

The method was successful as it gave precise information on the effect of various degrees of stress after extensive observation material had been collected.

Stress is defined by von Holst as a condition affecting an animal subjected to harmful irritation caused by fellow-creatures when the concentration of population is too high.

When female tupaias exceed fifty per cent SSZ they become infertile. When males exceed this figure their testicles soften and can be forced back into the abdominal cavity. If SSZ rises above seventy per cent in males sperm is no longer produced. As soon as the animals return to an SSZ below the critical level their bodily functions are normalised.

Rodents are known to produce a much greater amount of adrenalin when under stress. The same is true of humans. Adrenalin in rodents inhibits the division of growth, thyroid gland and sexual hormones so that the animals themselves regulate a concentration of population that has become too great.

Similar effects are recorded with tupaias. Their growth curve rises steadily until they are sexually mature. Then the struggles for order of precedence begin. This is obviously felt as stress, at any rate by the losers whose growth is stunted.

A defeated tupaia has an SSZ of one hundred per cent. He only needs to see the winner for the hairs on his tail to rise. Adult tupaias with an SSZ of sixty per cent can lose a third of their body weight within a few days.

Mothers with an SSZ of more than twenty per cent eat their children. They fail to scent their children with a gland secretion that also frightens off foreign tupaias. Milk production and the mammary rhythm are not normalised immediately the mother calms down and has a lower SSZ.

If an animal just put into the cage registers an SSZ of one hundred per cent it can die a few hours later.

The sensitivity of tupaias, especially their reproduction, to stress is shown by the fact that litters are deposited when the scientist taking care of them is changed or when a strange person enters the room. This effect had already been recorded by other researchers. Females can reabsorb their young even though birth may be imminent.

(DIE ZEIT, 13 February 1970)



■ THE ECONOMY

Avoid trivia when weighing up EEC pros and cons

America's Agriculture Department claims that the European Economic Community's common agriculture market costs the consumer and taxpayer in Europe 50,000 million Marks per annum.

Such figures have not yet been reached in Brussels, not because officials there shy away from the possibility of working out their sums to this enormous figure, but largely because the American calculations are rather unfair and can only serve to add to the agitation about Europe's agriculture.

To arrive at the figure 50,000 million Washington took into consideration first of all the cost in each individual European State and in the Common Market as a whole of maintaining high prices for farmers and paying subsidies.

But in addition they considered the indirect costs which must be paid by consumers in EEC countries because of the excessively high retail prices of food, which are between 25 and one hundred per cent higher than the average on the world market.

On the other hand Europe's communal agriculture policy does hit the 182 million people in EEC countries hard in the pocket.

This is the price that is paid for financial solidarity in the Six, where taxpayers and consumers guarantee their farmers not only their prices, but also their incomes, with the aid of the EEC agrarian fund.

If these costs were divided up among the population it would be seen that a family of four pays farmers about 216 Marks for food it does not eat!

In the face of continually rising surpluses this expenditure can only increase. In 1970 the Federal Republic will pay 31.37 per cent of the cost of subsidising EEC farmers.

From 1971 onwards Bonn will have to provide as much as 32.23 per cent of these costs per year up till 1978.

This is quite a sum when it is remembered that these annual costs stand at about 15,000 million Marks.

At the Council of Ministers on 22 December decisions were made according to these facts and on 7 February when the European Finance Plan was finally passed the final phase of the communal agreement was sounded.

Opponents of the EEC are quick to quote figures of this kind when they are pointing out the pros and cons of the Common Market for this country.

What they omit is that the disadvantages of the EEC and the burdens it imposes stand comparision with the advantages it brings. This is particularly true of the communal agricultural policy. Granted the government in Bonn had to pay out 1,000 million Marks to the EEC agrarian fund in 1967-68 alone. At the same time France collected an even greater sum than this from the fund.

The oft-mentioned marriage of the big industrial nation, the Federal Republic, and the great agricultural nation, France, is considered to be the reason for founding the Common Market.

France opened its doors to Federal Republic made its market available to French food producers.

This is a factor that is vital when considering Great Britain's application for entry. It is used by the British as a reason for allowing them a lengthy transition period for their farmers.

The reason is that Britain as an industrial nation has no corresponding opportunity for natural compensation. Therefore Britain will need a long time for adjustment. It must have five years. years.

There is something in the arguments put forward in London. It is certain that the Federal Republic would benefit if Britain were in the Common Market since experience has shown that industrial nations are birds of a feather.

Britain's entry to the Common Market would be as great a benefit for the Federal Republic as when the Federal Republic signed the Treaty of Rome.

The extent of this benefit cannot be reckoned yet, but there is adequate proof that it is there. Perhaps it will come from this country's trading with other countries in the EEC, or with non-EEC countries, but it is most manifest when the structure of this country's export market is considered.

What is certain is that the Federal Republic's exports have concentrated far more on expensive industrial produce than have those in other countries of the Six. These are products that have led in their turn to favourable developments in productivity in this country and are continuing to do so.

A certain liberalisation of trading would of course go on without the Common Market. But it is scarcely credible that member countries would then be in a position to remove barriers to trade between individual European countries to such a large extent and achieve a corresponding development in trading without the guarantee of lasting mutual dealings contained in the Treaty of Rome.

For the Federal Republic this has meant that – taking 1958 as the basis – the index of imports rose between 1958 and 1968 within the EEC to 440.8 and outside the EEC to 215.8. In exports the increases were to 388.2 within the Common Market and to 242.2 outside.

Trade among Bonn and the Federal Republic's partners in Europe rose during these ten years by 228 per cent.

And it is undeniable that as a result of the increased competition brought about by the Common Market, leading to greater productivity and higher standards, people in this country have found it easier to obtain value for money.

In this country the prices of radio and television sets, household electrical equipment, paper goods, books, toys, vehicles and petrol are lower than in other Common Market countries.

With regard to economic development it should be pointed out that in this country the gross national product in 1969 increased by eight per cent.

Economic growth is another factor in favour of the European Economic Community, or integration in general.

F. Mann
(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 22 February 1970)



Sicco Mansholt (left), vice-president of the EEC Commission, spoke to more th farmers from the Federal Republic's Farmers' Union. His views met with opp from the farmers although the discussion was held in a friendly atmosphere. F Union president von Heeremann (right) was present at the meeting. (Pho

The EEC and the East Bloc

The EEC has slowly built up an air of respectability behind the Iron Curtain. The new relationship of Eastern Europe to the Common Market comes as a result of the economic policy of detente practised by the EEC Council of Ministers. This is gradually resolving the East Bloc's rejection of the EEC as an "instrument of imperialist exploitation."

Little remains now of the former embargo on almost all important industrial products. The EEC Council of Ministers decided recently that individual member countries would continue bilateral relationships with the East Bloc for a further three years.

But the Common Market as a whole would not deal with communist countries in this period. In addition trade with communist countries would be further liberalised not only with regard to EEC imports but also exports.

The new ruling has particular application to industrial items and agricultural produce. Thus Brussels has adopted an attitude which makes it more simple for the Kremlin to have dealings with the Economic Community.

Orginally Moscow regarded the economic unification of the Six as an extension to Nato's arm and a reactionary organisation. It was felt to be a threat to the East and an alliance against Communism. And the German Democratic Republic took a similar line.

On the other hand Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Hungary were soon attempting to embark upon talks with the European Economic Community.

Poland, too, is keen to build up its contacts with the Commission in Brussels and Yugoslavia has been negotiating with the EEC for some time and taken up a special position with regard to Europe making it the EEC's closest ally.

Political and theoretical opinions on the EEC have never prevented an East Bloc country from dealing in foreign trade with a European country or to be more precise an individual member of the Common Market.

Growth rates in foreign trade between the EEC and Warsaw Pact countries between 1960 and 1967, for example, exceeded those of trade between the EEC and the rest of the world with regard to exports.

In this period total EEC exports increased by ten per cent but exports to communist countries went up by 14 per cent. The corresponding figures for imports are 9.3 per cent and twelve per cent.

Future relationships between both sides will depend on political discussions particularly in Bonn and the willingness of EEC countries to give East Bloc countries credit and continue importing their products.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 10 February 1970)

The EEC nightma – surplus produ

A farmer grows grain at prices subsidised and hence guar With demand in this country sta there is no call for this grain to for making bread.

So the grain is used as fodder farmer's cattle. And so that he g right price for the useless grain produced the farmer is given a subs

Cows that are fed with this luxu grow big and fat. They produce en amounts of milk, which is unsa least at the milk prices guarant State. This unsaleable milk is chum butter. Unsaleable butter. Nobody the government's guaranteed min price for this surplus butter, so useless too.

The excess half pound packets taken to a government supply c where they are kept until rancid disposed of somehow at great fin losses.

Since there are so many cows government pays a premium for one slaughtered. The premium c ponds to the normal sale price of th and this is of course a price guarante the government.

So that the price for beef does not the government supply centre again out good money. This time fo carcasses. These are tinned, stor great expense and finally what migh been best steak is sold as a cheap ca goulash or the like.

This is the situation incredible th it may seem. From the beginning guaranteed price for surplus corn – bitter and costly end every pfennig by the general public.

Guaranteeed minimum prices lea much surplus unwanted food bein duced that heads of the six Com Market government have told their M ters of Agriculture: "Get rid of it all"

So the six Agriculture Ministers together and come to absolutely no clusions. This time they were lucky having the Italian government crisis to as an excuse.

Only one man has had the courag get up and say what all know mus said. He is EEC Agriculture Commiss Mansholt and he said: cut the prices the surpluses will at least cease grow daily greater.

The sooner the Ministers respond say the same and take the neces action the sooner Europe will stop be swamped by agriculture surpluses forced to pay the cost of them.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 February 19

INDUSTRY

Water problems in Hamburg-Cuxhaven-Emden triangle

Yesterday the watery triangle encompassed by Hamburg, Cuxhaven d Emden was poverty stricken, today it been discovered and tomorrow it will rich.

This modern fairy tale has changed the cial, economic and cultural topography this area which has often been a victim flood waters.

Like mushrooms overnight nuclear ower stations and plant have sprung from the ground, colleges are being anned and the millions are flowing in.

The gigantic plant running on nuclear ower which brings from the Deutsche icht (German Bight) not only drinking ater but also 3.3 milligrams of uranium om every cubic metre of seawater was esterday just a Utopian dream, but today theory which will soon be put into actice.

The search for suitable sites is hotting p since the problem of supplying water emands a quick solution. For example remen pumps drinking water through nderground pipes to the Harz region 125 miles to the south via Hanover.

Hanover gets its drinking water from a ompletely opposite direction, the Lüneurg Heath to the north.

Hamburg is looking for a connection to his water pipeline since it is no longer apable of supplying its own needs.

In Lower Saxony warnings are being iven out that Hamburg is trying to steal its supplies of water.

Provincial Assembly member Karl Klare (CDU) said that Hamburg intended to get this water from the area around Celle. But in the longer term when these supplies would obviously no longer suffice Hamburg intended to obtain large quantities of water from Sweden.

This includes a development which has great bearing on the vital interests of Lower Saxony and there is the feeling in Lower Saxony that people who live there are to give away their wealth for peanuts.

Hanover, Bremen and Hamburg all suffer from a water shortage. In the watery triangle there is plenty of salt water but very little fresh water. But the turning point has come and this triangle will be tackled by industry.

The Federal state bank of Lower Saxony in Hanover has put a low interest credit of 1,000 million Marks at the disposal of the American concern Dow Chemicals. This organisation has itself weighed in with an investment of 250 million dollars, and from October 1969 on the Bützflether sand of the Elbe near Stade the first Dow Chemicals offshoot in the Federal Republic has been under construction. This will produce chemical solvents such as sodium hydroxide, chlorine and other products.

Before this first plant has even been completed there are plans for a second Dow Chemicals factory in the Stade area which is well on the way to becoming an international centre of the chemicals industry.

The largest western European nuclear power station costing 330 million Marks is being built at the moment near Stade. This will be supplying electricity from 1972 with a total output of 662 megawatts.

Dow Chemicals plan to set up a natural gas power station which will be under construction very soon in Hamburg and towards the coast plans are under way for additional giant nuclear power stations.

Near Stade an aluminium foundry is being set up for a further 1,000 million Marks and another installation of United Aluminium is being completed and other industrial plant is to be attached to this.

At the moment Hanover is placing great hopes on France's Pechiney concern which in conjunction with the American Kaiser Aluminium is seeking a site for Europe's largest aluminium oxide works. The total amount invested in this could be around 1,000 million Marks.

While these plans for factory building and Stade's nuclear power station are under way there are further projects for work on the Elbe from the river mouth to Hamburg aiming to make this stretch of the river navigable to ships of 100,000 tons and more.

West of the Elbe Hanover and Bremen have joined forces to work on plans for building new factories and industrial estates in the Oldenburg, Bremen and Wilhelmshaven area. With money supplied by industry in the Federal Republic and other countries together with credits from the Lower Saxony state bank in Hanover and promises of aid from the central government there are between 5,000 and 6,000 million Marks available for development in the watery triangle.

This does not include projects for deepening the Weserand the Jade rivers, the extension of Wilhelmshaven docks to take ships of up to 250,000 tons, small industrial settlements and planned college buildings in Oldenburg and East Frisia.

Werner Gühle
(Münchner Merkur, 19 February 1970)

Handelsblatt cooperates with AP and Dow-Jones on ticker tape scheme

Associated Press (AP), the American newsagency, the American economic publishing house Dow-Jones publishers of the *Wall Street Journal* and other economic magazines, and the *Handelsblatt* organisation in Düsseldorf, which publishes *Handelsblatt* and other trade papers, will start a ticker tape service of financial and general economic news in early autumn.

At the moment the AP-Dow-Jones ticker tape services *Economic Report*, *Financial Wire* and *Petroleum News* are distributed in eighteen countries. Under the future scheme news predominantly from the American economy will be translated and adapted for *Handelsblatt* to publish.

This will be augmented with other news gathered by *Handelsblatt* and analysed by



them and distributed by ticker tape in the Federal Republic and Austria.

News of the joint venture of the three companies was announced in general communiques from AP general manager Gallagher, the President of Dow-Jones, William F. Kerby and *Handelsblatt* publisher Friedrich Vogel.

The Handelsblatt-ticker tape service service will be developed on the lines of experience gained by Dow-Jones.

Dow-Jones is licensing *Handelsblatt* for its services which have been distributed in American economic circles since 1897. The new service will give subscribers valuable advance information before the relevant issue of *Handelsblatt* is on the bookstalls.

The new networks of the journals *Wall Street Journal* (circulation 1.3 million), Barron's, *National Observer* and *Handelsblatt* will be utilised.

(DIE WELT, 24 February 1970)

More foreign workers in this country

The number of foreign workers employed in this country increased by 73,300 between late September 1969 and the end of January this year.

At present a record 1,574,700 foreigners, 1,100,900 men and 473,800 women are working here. This is the first time since the War that so many people from abroad have been working in this country.

In this same period of 1968-69 the increase in visiting workers was only 47,000. In previous years there was a seasonal drop which stood at between 33,000 and 90,000 up until 1966.

At the moment there are 437,800 more foreign workers here than twelve months ago, of which 312,700 are men and 125,100 are women.

Of th 1,574,700 foreigners working here at the end of January there were 330,000 Italians, 297,000 Yugoslavs, 272,400 Turks, 206,800 Greeks, 149,200 Spaniards and 32,800 Portuguese.

The greatest increase in foreign workers in this country was among the Yugoslavs. 31,900 more workers from Yugoslavia are here as compared with September 1969.

The increase in Turks was 28,100, there were 15,600 more Greeks here, 6,100 more Spaniards and 3,300 more Portuguese.

Almost a third of all the foreign workers here (30.1 per cent) are women.

(Das Parlament, 21 February 1970)

Nuremberg's International Toy Fair

Nuremberg recently staged the 21st International Toy Fair. At it market research tested sampling groups of thirty children attempting to establish what toys boys and girls at particular age groups like to play with.

Hubert Kopp, market research analyst of a Federal Republic toy manufacturer, said: "We established that there is a new trend towards working car models.

"Yearning for model racing cars has become almost a mania with boys aged between eight and sixteen. One family in two with boys of this age already has one of these games," said Hubert Kopp.

It was also discovered that the design of a track which could be used either for model cars or railway trains closed a gap.

It was also confirmed that young boys preferred to have a complete model train set rather than build up an extensive set piece by piece.

Researchers found out that the biggest demand from girls was for working dolls. The Fair showed a super-model which was said to be able to be brought into motion or stopped simply by whistling or clapping. The doll *Dancerina* can go up on point and dance a pirouette when her magic crown is pressed.

The modern day Teddy Bear not only has to have an interchangeable fur with a zip fastener but must also be a feeling creature capable of expressing joy and sadness. Stylised elephants and giraffes can sometimes be assembled and taken to pieces.

Wheeled toys included not only a grotesquely caricatured wooden railway but also a do-it-yourself train, that is to say a simple bogie with rubber attachments to which the creative child can add an empty tin-can, a piece of wood or an empty washing up liquid container.

In future homes the mother will be able to give long-distance orders to her children be means of an internal telephone system keeping a constant hot line between kitchen and nursery.

Plastic straws in five colours have been employed as good do-it-yourself materials for children. They can be made into cages, big wheels, baskets, animals, crystals and geometrical figures which can be changed around every day.

Dominoes has been altered into a game called *Hi-Spot* with very large domino spots.

Toys for adults were also on show including a kind of illuminated badminton with a battery operated light in the shuttlecock.

A fashionable game as was once hula hoop is the Belgian idea "skipball". A plastic ball is surrounded by a large ring on which a fully grown adult can stand and hop around. Experts can move quite fast with one.

At this, the largest toy fair in the world, 1,415 manufacturers from 34 countries are exhibiting. There are railways from Hong Kong, building blocks from Canada, artificial trees from Malta and footballs from Pakistan.

(DIE WELT, 16 February 1970)



One of the novelties at the Nuremberg International Toy Fair – a combination clock, telephone and child's 'abacus'.
(Photo: dpa)

■ TECHNOLOGY

The use of stainless steel in vehicle construction

This has been a testing, snowed-under winter for cars. Rust, the motor car's No. 1 enemy, has had a gala season. Never have two-year test engineers observed so much rust as over the past few weeks. Their results are borne out by garages, which have also been sounding the alarm.

There is no need to dig deep to find the reason why. Over the same period the salting of roads in this country reached a record high. More than a million tons of salt have shortened braking distances but have considerably shortened the life expectancy of cars in the process.

According to unofficial estimates a car's life-span is reduced an average two years by the corrosion effect of the salt used. In other words, the decline in value of the cars concerned amounts to hundreds or even thousands of millions of Marks.

Corrosion first calls to mind the exhaust. When a strange sound joins in with the customary collection of noises made by the vehicle, a strange hum that first makes the motorist feel he is driving the rally version of his common or garden saloon then soon enough turns into a powerful roar, there can no longer be any doubt. The exhaust is gone.

As a rule the exhaust pipe gives up the ghost after 15,000 or 16,000 miles.

It is no use arguing that tyres too wear out and have to be replaced. Tyres are considered to be subject to wear and tear; the exhaust is made of sturdy steel. Alas, it is not sturdy enough.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. When the exhaust goes it is because the temperature of exhaust condensation, which gives rise to extremely corrosive acid, and above all the biting salt spread on the road have done their worst. Rain or humidity from the road surface are certainly not to blame.

The motor industry is well aware of the fact yet models still come on to the market that for economy reasons are designed with short-lived exhausts.

Need this be? The answer is definitely not. The industry could, when all is said and done, use stainless steel. At this and other points where the danger of corrosion is particularly great the use of high-alloy non-rusting steel would seem to be very much to the point.

Admittedly, alloy steel is more expensive than conventional steel but it does ensure longer life. The greater expense ought to be of secondary importance.

Motorists are definitely right in being prepared to pay a little more for an exhaust system in stainless steel when buying their cars. It makes sound economic sense. They save themselves trouble and inevitable visits to the garage.

Incessant demands by informed critics and consumer expectations are, it is gratifying to note, gaining an increasingly better hearing among manufacturers.

– It is well-known that the exhausts of the Fiat 124 and 125 are made of best-quality steel and other Fiat models are to follow suit.

– It comes as no surprise to learn that the Mercedes 600 is equipped with a stainless steel exhaust. Daimler-Benz already use high-alloy steel for certain components.

– The same is true of Porsche, the sports car manufacturer.

– Volkswagen use stainless steel at certain points in the exhaust system of the 411 and a stainless steel exhaust will also shortly be available as a spare part for the Beetle.

The complete exhaust unit for the Volkswagen 1200 and 1300 Beetle at present costs 52 Marks.

(Hannoversche Presse, 21 February 1970)

Automatic piling equipment

The equipment drives home foundation girders in tricky conditions. It is sel[f-propelled] and operates with its own compressor. Two hydraulic motors provide the machine with power.

(Photo: FMAR)

Annual season tickets in Hamburg

On 1 April Hamburg public transport is to introduce payment of season tickets by chque or money order. Regular users of the region's 180-odd rail, bus, boat and tram services no longer need to queue at the end of the month for a new monthly ticket.

On request a yearly season ticket is posted to applicants and the money drawn from their accounts by standing order every month. The new season tickets are insured against loss. At the moment some 225,000 people use weekly and monthly season tickets in and around Hamburg.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 February 1970)

World's largest container vessel

On 1 February the world's larg[est] container vessel was launch[ed at] Hamburg's Blohm & Voss yard. [With an] overall length of 246 yards and a t[onnage] capacity of 33,000 the newcom[er will] operate on the Australian route fo[r Ham]burg-America.

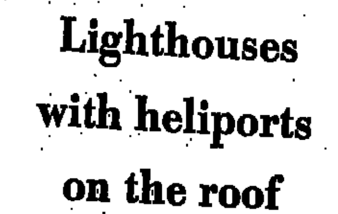
Named the *Sydney Express*, it be[longs to] the second generation of [con]vessels. Its capacity of 1,508 twe[nty-foot] containers is more than twice as [great as] that of the first full container ship [launched] two years ago on the North Atlanti[c].

It is the largest single investment [of the] shipping line since the war. A [fleet of con]tainer vessels costs roughly 75 m[illion] Marks, the price of three up-to-date [fi]ghters of the line.

The *Sydney Express* will form p[art of] the fleet of the Australia-Europe [Con]tainer Service, a consortium of [...] leading lines, one Australian and [...] European. It will have thirteen ships.

(Handelsblatt, 17 February [1970])





Lighthouses with heliports on the roof

Cuxhaven department of waterways and shipping have designed a lighthouse with a feature unique in centuries of lighthouse construction. Above the light there is to be a platform on which helicopters can land in case of emergency.

This brand new red and white lighthouse is one of the attractions of *Alte Liebe*, one of the sturdy ferries that commutes between Hamburg and Heligoland.

This particular lighthouse is a cardboard model that can even be lit with the aid of a torch battery. Similar but life-size models are to be built at Hakensand and Grosser Vogelsand on the Elbe to replace lightships Elbe 2 and Elbe 3 by 1974.

Hakensand lighthouse is to be erected on a site three miles east of the shipping lane and the present location of Elbe 3. Grossvogelsand lighthouse will be three miles east of the present Elbe 2 lightship, not far from the wrecks of the *Ondo* and the *Fides*.

Only Elbe 1 is to stay put, while Neuwerk lighthouse will continue to function as a landmark and positioning point in the reed beds of the Elbe estuary.

Hakensand, which will be built first, is to be 136 feet above sea level. The 12-foot diameter shaft will be topped by three decks: the lower, conical machine deck, the remote control deck, 42 ft 6 in. in diameter, and the lamp room. The roof will be a 166-square-yard helicopter landing platform.

Both lighthouses will be fully automatic. The diesel engine and generator have both undergone 1,000-hour endurance trials. There will be three units on the machine deck. Should one become defective the second automatically starts to generate power.

The steel sections are to be prefabricated on dry land and assembled on site with the aid of floating cranes. Should the need arise the helicopter landing platform will be used to speed servicing personnel to and from the lighthouse.

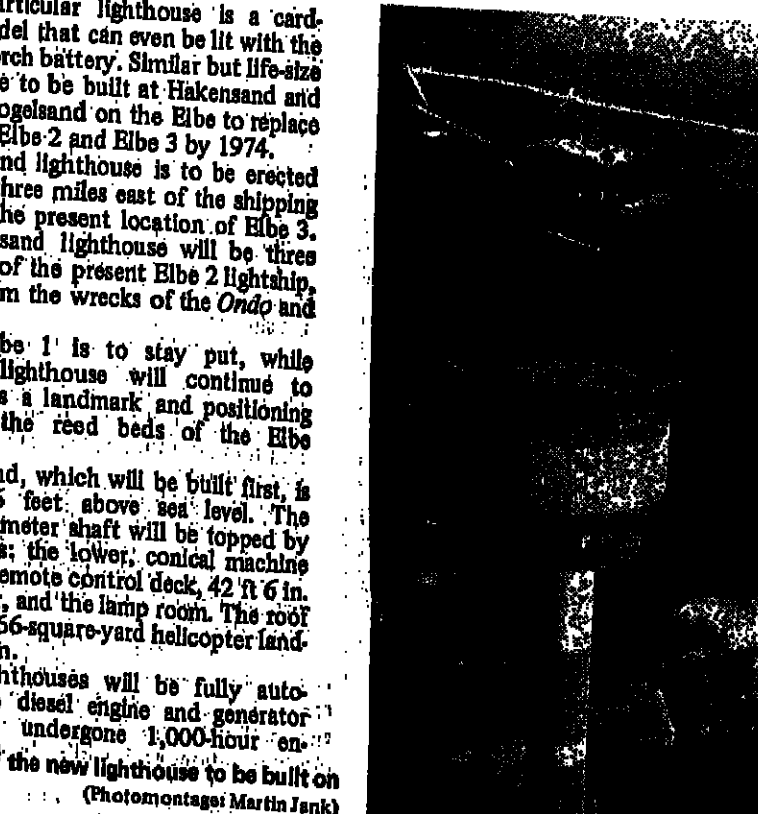
South-east of Cuxhaven the black and white Giant of Altenbruck is on standby behind Skinny Anna, the 97-foot tall old lighthouse that will continue to operate for only a few more months. Pilots and captains have kept their eyes peeled for Skinny Anna for many a long year on journeys up and down the Elbe.

Anna's days are numbered. By late summer the new lighthouse will be fully equipped and operational. Anna will be scrapped. The old lighthouse cannot be preserved as a technological museum piece because it would confuse shipping.

For the time being both can be seen from the main road along the right bank of the river. The bare trees do not hide them from view in the winter. The old lighthouse is dwarfed by the new, which is further inland and illuminates two other directional lights at Glameyer and Baumrönne.

The black and white newcomer does not only look like a giant. It is twice as tall as the oldtimer and, at 194 feet, one of the tallest lighthouses on the Elbe. Its black and white rings, the special feature that identifies it as a landmark during the daytime, are not a technological innovation. They are borrowed from the birch tree.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 February 1970)



A model of the new lighthouse to be built on the Elbe (Photomontage: Martin Jank)

The profits of spending a penny

Hannoversche Presse

Many of the seven million passe[ngers] arriving, departing and stop[ping] over at Frankfurt airport in the cou[rse of] a year are caught short. Their pennies [in] the slot add up to a million Marks a y[ear].

This tricky subject, human if ever [it] was, has been bothering the city coun[cil] which is a shareholder in the air[port] management company. As the sec[ond] largest airport on the Continent, [the] council ruled, Frankfurt ought to pro[vide] free toilet facilities as at most [other] international airports.

The council's efforts have been of [no] avail. The management of the air[port] have refused point blank to foot the [bill]. A single concession has been made. T[he] attendants are no longer allowed to ref[use] foreign currency.

(Hannoversche Presse, 17 February 19[70])

TRANSPORTATION

Battery-run bus to undergo traffic trials in Koblenz

[T]his country can now boast its first electric-powered omnibus. The proto[typ]e of what is a virtually exhaust-free [pub]lic transport vehicle was recently un[veil]ed in Munich.

[I]n the presence of State Secretary [...]trock of the Ministry of Transport, [Ba]varian Transport Minister Schedl, sever[al] Munich councillors and a number of [pr]ominent industrialists MAN premiered [a] bus designed to counter increasing air [po]llution and noise in the hustle and [bu]stle of city traffic.

[Y]et this interesting technological deve[lop]ment is not to undergo trials in the [Ba]varian capital. It was to have been [tes]ted in Munich but will now first come [fac]e to face with city traffic in Koblenz. Koblenz public transport, a subsidiary [of] Rheinisch-Westfälische Elektrizitäts[we]rke, have agreed to add a number of [th]e new battery-run buses to their fleet.

Munich corporation transport is more sceptical. Spokesman Dr Vetter noted that "Whether or not the bus will prove an economic proposition is uncertain. Besides, our bus services all run from one end of town to the other. As regards partial battery operation we shall have to wait and see how the electrobus fares in Koblenz."

The prototype is indeed quite uneconomic. The trouble with electric-powered vehicles that run off their own batteries is that lead and steel batteries are extremely heavy and provide power for only a limited period of time.

Their main advantages are the absence of a clutch and gearbox of any kind. Yet acceleration is comparable with that achieved by city buses at present.

At the presentation ceremony it was emphasised that the prototype will definitely be further developed. The manufacturers are thinking in terms of a single, lighter battery meeting an entire day's power requirements. The battery trailer is also to disappear and the power unit be housed in the bus itself.

In connection with the newly-unveiled development two Munich Bundestag members, both of Franz Josef Strauss's Christian Social Union (CSU), have tabled a question to the Federal government. Their query divides into four sections:

What is the opinion of the Federal government on the electric-powered omnibuses for city traffic developed by two German manufacturers?

Does the government feel that they represent a major contribution to the fight against atmospheric pollution?

Is the Federal government prepared to relieve the tax burden on electric-powered vehicles (road tax based on weight as opposed to cubic capacity) in time to promote the proposed manufacture of exhaust-free buses?

What other measures does the government propose to undertake to promote the introduction of exhaust-free city vehicles? (Münchner Merkur, 14 February 1970)



MAN electric-powered omnibus on its first trial in city traffic. (Photos: dpa)

Road deaths increase

The number of road deaths in this country will probably be greater [ag]ain this year than last. The promising [fig]ures for the first quarter of 1969 [pr]oved deceptive.

Due to the winter weather and the [l]ack of the newly-introduced regulati]ons allowing the police to fine motorists [o]n the spot the number of road deaths [w]as thirteen per cent down on the first [q]uarter of 1968.

The trend reversed from May on, [t]hough, and according to the figures for [J]anuary to November 1969 just published [b]y the Wiesbaden Federal Statistics Of[fi]ce there was an overall increase over the [s]ame period in 1968 of one per cent.

In other words, 15,234 people died on [t]he roads. Last November 1,871 road [d]eaths were registered. This represents an [i]ncrease of nineteen per cent over Novem[b]er 1968. (DIE WELT, 18 February 1970)

Ruhr smog reaches West Coast pollution levels

It would be a mistake to assume that increasing air pollution is only a problem in the United States. In this country too several million people in the Ruhr and Rhine-Main regions live among Blake's dark, satanic mills with never a trace of trees, birds or flowers.

Frankfurt scientists have proved that the legal limit of atmospheric pollution has been passed by fifty per cent in spells of continuous fog. So even Frankfurt can compete with Los Angeles's notorious smog. Heaven knows how the Ruhr compares.

It is a little-known fact that not only the toxic carbon monoxide found in car exhausts but also the concentrations of sulphur dioxide emitted by industrial and domestic chimneys and converted in the air into sulphuric acid damage the lungs and bronchia when inhaled.

Specialists are agreed that this is extremely harmful to health and will not in the long run be without consequences

SONNTAGSBLATT

even if the levels stay within the legal limits, which are in any case higher than in most other countries.

A well-known medical example is the above-average incidence of cancer among elderly chimney-sweeps observed many years ago.

The point has now been reached at which it would be no exaggeration to talk of the rape of Nature by Man (to his own disadvantage, moreover), particularly as pollution affects not only the air but also soil and water.

The Council of Europe has declared 1970 nature conservancy year. Until long-known counter-measures are rigorously put into effect this will remain and empty gesture. (DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 22 February 1970)

75-year-old Kiel Canal to be widened and deepened

In order to keep pace with the considerable increase in traffic over the past twenty years roughly 600 million Marks are to be invested in modernisation of the Kiel canal in the seventies.

The number of vessels crossing from the North Sea to the Baltic and vice-versa along the sixty-odd miles of canal has increased from 50,000 in 1950 to more than 85,000 a year, according to Gerd Vogel, head of Kiel waterways and shipping administration. On 20 June the Canal will have been in use for 75 years.

Major engineering projects to be carried out over the next few years include a new high-level bridge at Holtenau, Kiel, the Hamburg-Flensburg autobahn bridge at Rade, a road and rail bridge at Grünenthal, a new road bridge west of Grünenthal and a tunnel near Brunsbüttel.

Lebensau bridge is also to be rebuilt in a few years, Herr Vogel states.

Nearly 200 million Marks are to be invested in telecommunications and lock works between now and 1980 and 360 million in work on the canal bed.

Widening the bed from 144 to 295 feet and the surface from 335 to 560 feet, increasing the depth to six fathoms and building embankments will take an estimated twelve years.

In the course of this expansion work 532 million cubic yards of earth will be moved and sixty miles of bank rebuilt over a length of forty miles, the authorities in Kiel calculate.



Federal Transport Minister Georg Leber is to deliver the commemoration address at the ceremony to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Canal.

Special emphasis is to be attached, Herr Vogel notes, to the importance of the canal for international shipping and the expansion of economic ties with the countries of Eastern Europe.

At the end of May an exhibition in Kiel Castle is to outline the history of the busiest sea canal in the world and the Bundespost is to issue a commemorative stamp.

Last year some 87,000 ships from more than fifty countries used the Canal, conveying roughly sixty million tons of cargo.

Built at the end of the nineteenth century as the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal at a cost of 156 million Marks, the Kiel Canal is reckoned to save shipping in this country 35 million Marks a year.

The Federal government, which has invested 350 million Marks in modernisation of the canal over the past twenty years, spends thirty to 35 million Marks a year on upkeep and maintenance.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 17 February 1970)

600 million Marks have been allocated for improvements to the Kiel Canal, the world's busiest. Each year 90,000 vessels carrying 60 million tons of cargo should be able to navigate the Canal, when the improvement plan is completed by 1975.

■ MODERN LIVING

Housewives on a shopping spree

Frankfurter Rundschau
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

Women in this country really perked up when the subject turned to butter. Commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture the Institute for Applied Consumer Research (founded by the consumer Associations) asked about 2,500 Federal Republic housewives about the ways they tackled the problem of shopping and feeding themselves and their families.

As I said above the theme of butter and margarine led to the most heated differences of opinion where the housewives were concerned. About two thirds of all households refuse to do without butter, and a half of the margarine consumers would rather have butter if it were a little cheaper. Only one in ten of the housewives questioned selected margarine because she considered vegetable fats more healthy.

The survey produced this conclusion in officialese: "The consumption of butter centres upon family income and size of the household. The greater the income and the smaller the family the more butter per person is consumed."

And: "Whereas butter was bought for health and status symbol reasons margarine held sway with regard to price."

It was interesting to note that women who had not a high-school education were predominantly of the opinion that butter was healthier than margarine. Housewives who had more advanced schooling on the other hand were more often of the opinion that both types of fat were as good or as bad as each other.

The oft-heard suspicion that a housewife is, generally speaking, a gullible victim of sales methods whose shopping involved grabbing spontaneously the first likely article that come into sight was ruled out of court. Almost three quarters of the women questioned said that before going to the grocers they wrote a detailed list of what they wanted. About fifty per cent of housewives, it turned out, compare prices before they hand over their cash.

These selective women, the survey showed, were the self-same ones who would not think twice about walking out of a shop empty-handed.

Year by year the demands housewives make on shop-keepers with regard to stock, service and lay-out are growing more meticulous.

Conversion of shops to self-service is taken as inevitable. In cities three out of four women are already doing their shopping in self-service stores supermarkets cash-and-carry.

In the country, however, as many women still obtain there groceries from the old fasioned "shop on the corner". But this is only because they have no choice.

One woman in three in rural areas is discontented because it is not possible for her to buy all the groceries she requires in the area.

The women questioned were quite exact about what groceries they bought, when, where and why. But the majority of them had rather nebulous ideas about other important facts.

Many were very vague about topics as diverse as the Common Market and chicken's eggs. Most housewives consider that the quality of an egg declines as it becomes less fresh, although an egg straight from the nest tastes very bad. They also regard unstamped eggs as the freshest although a stamp is in no way a guarantee of an old egg.

Two out of three women stock up from weekly markets since they think that fruit and vegetables bought there are fresher than elsewhere — which is by no means always the case.

Questioned about the Common Market and what it would bring them, a quarter
As far as deep frozen food is concerned fruit and vegetables cheaper, while just as many thought that it would make the prices of foodstuffs rise.

In another set of questions the Institute for Applied Consumer Research asked about the consumption of packaged foods, deep frozen items and "meals in a moment".

As far as deep frozen food is concerned the Federal Republic lags far behind other similarly highly industrialised countries.

Only one in ten city housewives in this country make regular purchases from the deep freeze, seventy per cent rarely do so and twenty per cent would not dream of it.

It is predominantly younger housewives who go for deep frozen foods and TV suppers. Older women said they never buy pre-packaged foods.

Barbara Kote

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 February 1970)



To hat a lady!

At the traditional January hat show, held by this country's milliners at Cologne, these new designs were modelled. On the left a summer hat in 'crinol' and silk, a hat for travelling in felt in the middle and a hat made of plastic materials.

(Photo: AP)

The Pill for the homeless

Free contraceptive injections are available for married women living in institutions for the homeless in Mülheim on the Ruhr. The injection will replace the Pill which the health authorities have been using for over a year in the attempt to cut down the birth rate in these special homes.

Up till now a nurse from the Red Cross visited the homes each morning with a supply of contraceptive pills. As many as thirty women at a time were volunteering to take the pills. All thirty have remained childless since the service started.

Head of the Mülheim health office Dr Rolf Langmann considers that family planning is in the interests of the families involved and absolutely necessary. He considers that the more children these homeless women have, the less are their chances of ever leaving their unhappy situation.

Living conditions for the 208,000 homeless in North Rhine-Westphalia's slums are reflected most clearly in the statistical evidence of the local authorities and the health office. About thirty per cent of all women in the homes have between four and seven children. And another seventeen per cent have as many as eight to ten.

About fifty two per cent of all the homeless are children and adolescents.

Dr Langmann says that for the homeless in Mülheim there is a living area of about three square yards per capita.

In such cramped conditions producing a series of children can be disastrous for the parents. On the one hand it can lead to violence and on the other apathy and resignation. The latter is shown most clearly in the lack of cleanliness and a sense of personal hygiene in many of the homes' inhabitants. Families who have been in such accommodation for many years lose touch with the basic principles of hygiene.

Another evil resulting from this poor accommodation is that about fifteen children in every hundred are backward in learning to speak by as much as eighteen months or even two years.

Dr Langmann says that the children become retarded because of their parents' lack of planning initiative. A long stay in an institute for the homeless can cause psychic changes in the most wellbalanced and intelligent person. He also considers that the terrible and largely undeserved fate of these problem families can be ameliorated by family planning and voluntary limitation of the number of offspring produced.

But this is not enough, according to the doctor. He says that hygiene education and attempts at reintegration into society must be undertaken as a matter of urgency.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 13 February 1970)

NEWS IN BRIE

Time off

Vacations for prisoners have bee for the first time in North Westphalia and positive results hav achieved, according to the Dü Minister of Justice, Josef Neuberger.

In the largest Federal state last C mas a total of 660 convicts were al three or four days holiday at home their family on their word of hono return. Only twenty were not bac time.

Josef Neuberger was pleased success of this experiment but reje idea that it might be extended convicts except "lifers".

In an interview the Minister said would be quite impossible. Crimin are a danger to society must behind bars until their full sentenc been served."

He added that to protect the pu would only be possible to release prison and then only occasionall who had been on good behavi prison and then only occasionnall for a short time.

Likewise the North Rhine-Wes Minister of Justice has rejected th of partnership cells in which convi be allowed intimate relations with wives. Josef Neuberger is of the o that this would lead unavoida disturbances in the prisons.

A different opinion has been exp in Baden-Württemberg where seriou sideration is being given to the idea rooms in prisons.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 13 Februar

Taxi tales

Taxi drivers in this country have reaching out for the old quill p write, "The taxi driver's shortstory month". 140 taxi drivers have entere

Eight weeks ago Daimler-Benz, tog with a trade paper have invited drivers to submit the most inter stories they have to tell of their exp ces. They will, of course, be paid au royalties for their contributions.

The first contribution, full of ex and amusing incidents from a taxi d life, has been received from Unte heim.

The competition will last for the of 1970. At the end a special prize awarded, worth 1,000 Marks, for th entry of the year.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Ze für Deutschland, 19 February 1

Debt collecting

Karl-Günter von Hase, the new Republic ambassador to the co St James has been asked by Ham CDU Bundestag member Erik Blumen to collect a gambling debt for him.

The debt is question is one po sterling that Blumenfeld placed years ago with the then British For Minister George Brown.

The Socialist Minister had wagered the Federal Republic would not be to catch up Great Britain with a few in the shipbuilding industry — by Blumenfeld had won.

He asked von Hase, "Please ask Ge to hand over the pound or disp Lloyds Register of Shipping figures.

A spokesman for the embasy in L don said: "His Excellency has alre written to Mr Brown but no reply has been received."

(DIE WELT, 17 February 1

SPORT

Therapy on horseback

RIDING NO LONGER A PASTIME FOR THE RICH

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Horse-riding has long ceased to be a privilege of the nobility and the rich. imagine that riding is the most ex- nsive sport is to forget that ordinary ople nowadays spend far greater sums sports such as flying and gliding, rally ving, golf and certain water sports.

Riding costs no more than tennis, ncing or skiing, yet it can boast one ecial feature. The equipment used is a e animal. The horse thinks too, reacting the slightest gesture by the rider.

"In horse-riding two living beings come to form a greater unit," Gustav Rau, man whose influence on horse-riding in is country has been considerable, once mmented.

Horse and rider achieve an uncommon rmony. The horse does not submit to e rider; it makes friends with him. Even hen he is not in the saddle but merely ading the horse by the reins or visiting it the meadow or the stables the most feeling of men cannot fail to ex- rience the feeling of happiness that nanates from the horse.

Medicine has made use of the fact that ding affects both body and soul and ow makes deliberate use of Man's oldest ltural asset, the horse, to maintain and store health.

By other countries' standards, parti- larly those of Holland, Norway and ritain, research into and therapy by orse-riding are still in their early stages this country but a number of well- nown clinics and departments have ade a name for themselves.

Dr Max Reichenbach, medical super- tendent of Birkenreuth clinic, can be ted the pioneer of therapeutic horse- ding for internal medicine in this coun- y. He used to be a show-jumper himself.

At Münster University Hospital and argteheide disabled persons' sports club, name but two examples, spastics and alidomide cases are the principal tar- ets. Dr Reichenbach, on the other hand, rescribes horse-riding as a special form f movement therapy.

The writer has seen a lady of over sixty ho suffers from a disease of the lung de on horseback for the first time in her life. After a few hours practice she felt freer, happier and was breathing better.

In internal medicine therapeutic horse-riding is, as it were, the continuation or perfection of terrain therapy. What the one fails to achieve, physical activity on horseback under strict medical supervision may succeed in.

Elderly men can be rehabilitated after a heart attack by means of a gradually increasing dose of horseback therapy under continual medical supervision.

In the past riding has mainly been recommended as a means of treating obesity. It now seems advisable as a therapy in cases of asthma, emphysema of the lung, cariac and circulatory diseases, high blood pressure, stomach trouble, vegetative complaints and convalescence.

It is a proven success. Take, for instance, the case of a fifty-year-old man who had suffered a heart attack. After treatment he was sufficiently recovered to go out riding for a couple of hours.

An apparently incurable case of tachycardia, a fifteen-year-old girl who was almost permanently bedridden, developed into an enthusiastic horse-rider.

The writer has seen sufferers from manager disease anxious to the point of bursting into tears at the thought of having to lead a peaceable horse from the stables to the gymnasium for the first time in their lives.

Gradually the tension subsided, gave way to harmony, and at the end of the treatment everyone declared their intention of keeping up with horse-riding.

Horse-riding can also be of assistance to the blind, the deaf and dumb and the mentally deranged. The writer was struck by the rigid expression on the face of a young girl who was being led to the gym. Her movements were frighteningly slow. She was obviously a serious psychiatric case.

After a few circuits on the back of a good-natured thoroughbred retired from the race-track there was a slight trace of a smile in her face and her bearing on dismounting bore witness to pride in her achievement.

Riding has a far more comprehensive effect on muscles, nerves and blood vessels than, say, swimming. Movement therapy is normally carried out without interest and often unwillingly. Physical training on horseback has a far greater psychsomatic effect. The patient is attracted towards the animal and sitting on horseback is an exhilarating feeling in any case.

Attempts to utilise therapeutic horse-riding in treatment of delinquent children and orphans are also under way.

The therapy has so far proved particularly successful in preventive medicine. Birkenreuth clinic, for example, treats an annual contingent from a large industrial concern. The group attend courses designed to prevent illness by providing recreation under medical supervision.

There are already more than four million physically disabled people in this country and they are joined year by year by thousands more: spastics, paralytics, children with injuries sustained at birth or in infancy, people injured at work or on the roads. And there are probably twice as many with internal ailments.

Horse-riding as a therapy can help all of them to take a greater part in social life and some to gain first access to society. The horse may have been deprived of its economic function but it now has a fresh and important task: giving people who most badly need it the courage to face up to life.

Eberhard Fellner

(DIE WELT, 20 February 1970)

Therapeutic horse-riding at the Birkenreuth clinic (Photo: Heinz)

Hopes of winning

According to a poll conducted by the Wickert Institute of Tübingen only 53 per cent of the population of this country still believe that the Federal Republic team will win the World Cup in Mexico. Thirty-three per cent reckon they will not and fifteen per cent are still undecided. In January, after lots were drawn for the play-off, 79 per cent were confident of success.

(DIE WELT, 23 February 1970)

Sport organisations and the authorities at the round table

Providing preparations continue according to schedule the Federal Republic Sports Conference will be constituted on 15 March. Plans drawn up by the three major political parties over the past two years had much in common.

The Social Democrats' Sports Council, the Christian Democrats' Standing Sports Conference and the Free Democrats' coordinating body were all based on the realisation that it is high time representatives of sport, Federal and state governments and local authorities got together to agree on sports promotion measures.

At all costs a repeat of the state of schools sport in this country was to be avoided, particularly with competitive sport and the forthcoming Olympics in mind. The states have now surprisingly consented to the establishment of a Sports Conference but are opposed to parliamentary representation.

The conference is to consist of 32 representatives each of sport, Federal and state governments and local authorities. It will not be a decision-making body but it will be difficult for any of the four to oppose what has been approved by a majority.

The foundation stone for this coordinating body was laid in the first official Bundestag debate on sport, held on 1 December 1967. Paul Lücke, as Minister of the Interior at that time responsible for sport, first mooted the idea of a Federal sports administration.

His successor, Ernst Benda, advocated a similar body, addressing the sports hearing of the Bundestag home affairs committee on 23 January 1968 as follows:

"Should existing means of cooperation prove insufficient to enable satisfactory agreement between independent sports organisations and the appropriate public bodies to be reached, the establishment of a standing sports conference with a number of working parties might be considered."

At this juncture Hermann Schmitt-Vockenhausen, Social Democratic chairman of the home affairs committee, had no idea of what in July 1968 was to materialise as the controversial Federal sports administration.

Following heated debate in the Bundestag on this proposal by the Federal Ministry of the Interior sports specialists in the Bundestag went to extra pains to examine the possibilities of new forms of cooperation.

In objective discussion the committee finally combined the various proposals and on 8 May 1969 recommended that the Federal government open up negotiations with the Federal Republic Sports League (DSB), the Federal states and local authority associations.

Discussions continued regardless of the general election campaign until a fortnight before the date of the election and were resumed at the beginning of the sixth legislative period.

Chancellor Brandt's government policy statement had the following to say about sport: "The Federal government advocates the establishment of a Sports Conference to consist of representatives of the Federal Republic Sports League, the Federal government, Federal states and local authorities and to coordinate sports measures."

For the representatives of organised sport the strength and unity of the DSB team as a partner to the representatives of Federal and state governments and local authorities will be of crucial importance.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 February 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.65
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft. 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	60 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.65
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d